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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 14-5 (51-43). Tomorrow variable.
15-5 (59-41). LONDON: Variable. Temp.
15-10 (59-50). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 14-5
CHANNEL: Moderate. WIND: Overcast.
10-15 (50-59). NEW YORK: Variable. Temp.
59-69.

Abuja 10 S. Lagos 10 S. Luxembourg 10 S. L. 10
Belgium 10 S. B. 10 S. Morocco 10 S. L. 10
Denmark 10 S. D. 10 S. Netherlands 10 S. L. 10
Eire 10 S. F. 10 S. Nigeria 10 S. K. 10
France 10 S. P. 10 S. Norway 10 S. N. 10
Germany 10 S. R. 10 S. Portugal 10 S. E. 10
Greece 10 S. S. 10 S. Spain 10 S. P. 10
Great Britain 10 S. T. 10 S. Sweden 10 S. S. 10
India 10 S. U. 10 S. Switzerland 10 S. S. 10
Iran 10 S. V. 10 S. Turkey 10 S. T. 10
Italy 10 S. W. 10 S. U.S. Military (Eur.) 10 S. 10
Israel 10 S. Y. 10 S. Yugoslavia 10 S. D. 10

Full Program Vowed in 10 Days Ford Names Simon Chief of New Economic Board

By Peter Mikus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (WP). President Ford yesterday named economic high command and announced that he would oversee a "coherent and integrated" economic program in 10 days.

The president's two-day summit conference on the economy which he then took office two days ago, he told the delegates, will be his "homework" for the next 10 days. President announced that he was creating by executive order a new 14-member Economic Board to serve as a clearinghouse for "all the federal government's economic efforts, both domestic and international."

He also named his long-time and current adviser, William Simon, as executive of the new board.

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William Simon

He will shortly send Congress a plan to cut at least \$5.4 billion from projected spending this fiscal year and hold the budget "at or under \$300 billion."

He pledged that his program will include some means of providing "productive work for those without jobs" if, as expected, unemployment rises as the government acts to cool off inflation.

Presumably this would be a so-called public service employment program, with federal funds going to states and cities to hire the jobless.

Said he also will ask Congress to "adjust our tax system" to do such things as "encourage savings... discourage excessive debt and... correct inflation-caused inequities."

Aides have said he may propose lowering taxes of low and middle-income families to compensate them for inflation and reduce pressure for big wage increases.

He was also urged at the summit meeting by spokesmen from the hard-hit housing industry to move toward exempting from taxes the first \$1,000 or some similar amount in interest on savings, as a possible way of keeping money in savings and loan associations, and thus available for mortgages.

But Mr. Schmidt told reporters yesterday that no definite decision has been made yet in the tax field. Aides have also warned that the President will propose offsetting tax increases of some kind so there is no net loss of revenue and inflationary increase in the federal deficit.

The President also announced yesterday that he is appointing a Princeton University economist, Albert Rees, as director of his Council on Wage and Price Stability, a wage-price monitoring agency. And he said he was creating, by another executive order, a 16-member Labor-Management Committee, under the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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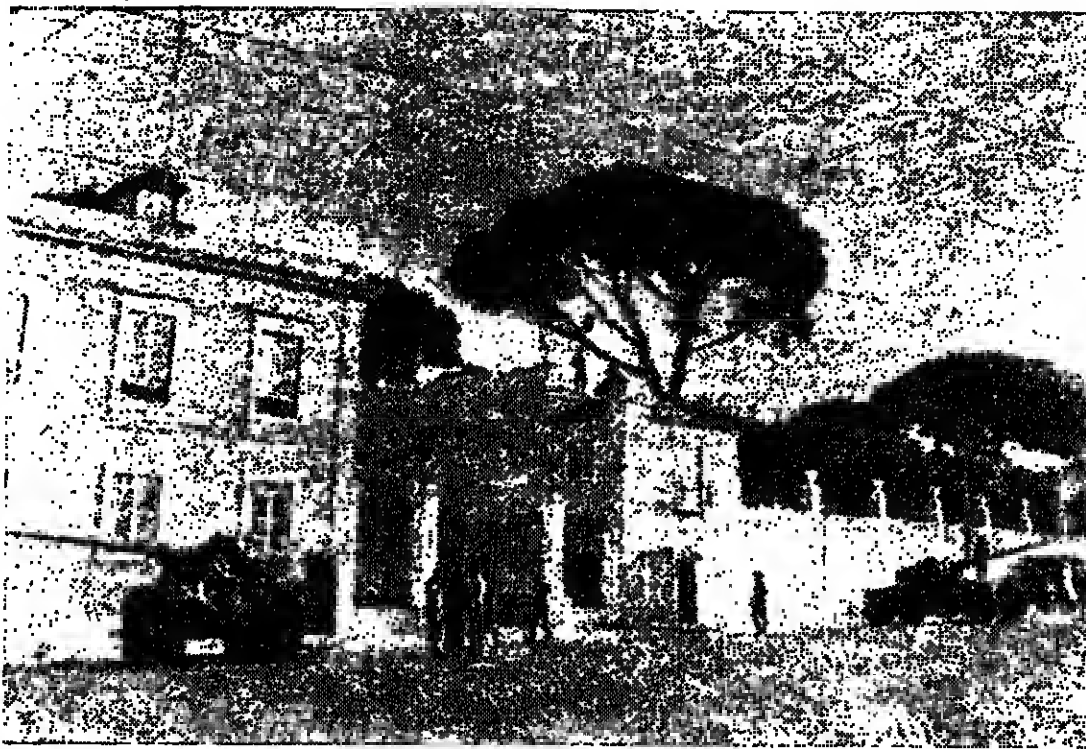
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



DEFENSIVE POSITIONS—Tanks stand guard outside the presidential palace in Lisbon.

No Indication of Economic Action

Talks by Big 5 End in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—The finance ministers of the United States and four other major industrial nations ended discussions here today with no indication that they had reached agreement on how to deal with inflation and oil-price problems.

The meeting of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France was called by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to discuss global problems caused by the 400 per cent rise in oil prices during the last year.

The finance ministers met yesterday at the State Department

in a session with the nations' foreign ministers. After the session, some delegates privately expressed puzzlement at the urgency the United States had attached to the meeting. They reported that Mr. Kissinger had not made any new proposals.

After today's final session, involving the finance ministers and central bank chairmen, no communiqué was issued and no official statements were made.

Conservation, Revenue

However, it was learned that the foreign and finance ministers yesterday discussed energy conservation, emergency oil sharing and how to handle the surplus Arab oil revenue pouring into international money markets and threatening to disrupt the world monetary system.

A key topic at the meeting was reported to be a proposal by Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, that oil-producing nations contribute a special \$30-billion fund, within the International Monetary Fund, from which industrial nations could borrow.

Under the British proposal, the oil-exporting countries would deposit their surplus funds with the IMF and receive a guaranteed rate of return.

Such a monetary reserve, upon

which industrial nations could draw, would help them to deal with problems caused by increased oil prices. A much smaller fund was set up last month, primarily to help developing nations.

Some sources said they believed the Arab oil-producing nations would not make the funds available to the IMF without a guarantee against loss of capital.

The group also was reported to discuss a West German proposal to create an international investment bank with oil export

and consumers sharing in the risk of default.

During the meeting, France's positive attitude toward energy conservation and emergency oil-sharing talks was regarded as signaling the start of a new dialogue among the major oil-consuming nations, the sources said.

The sources said there was some skepticism about whether France could achieve its proposed \$1-billion-franc (about \$10.5-billion) limit on the value of oil imports next year.

The meetings were held at the State Department, here, because bad weather prevented the helicopters from flying to the planned site at Camp David, Md.

The IMF announced today that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Spinola Keeps Post; Rightist Push Quashed

LISBON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Gen. Antonio de Spínola appeared today to have survived a crisis that threatened his hold on the Portuguese presidency.

Although he managed to stay in office under pressure from the left, Gen. Spínola seemed to have lost ground to the group of younger army officers who carried out the military coup in April.

The crisis developed out of an attempt yesterday to organize a demonstration by conservatives in support of Gen. Spínola.

Military spokesmen said that extreme rightists had conspired—unknown to Gen. Spínola—to turn the demonstration into a counter-revolution and a return to the previous dictatorship.

Arms were seized yesterday morning at military checkpoints ringing the capital. More than 300 rightists were arrested before dawn.

The Communists threatened street action to stop the rally, and Gen. Spínola, on the advice of the general staff, annulled the demonstration at the last moment.

Gen. Spínola never directly appealed for a demonstration by conservatives but, because of his call Sept. 10 for the "silent majority" to assert itself, he found it difficult to escape identification with the rally's backers.

This led to reports from sources close to the government that Gen. Spínola's resignation was imminent.

It was being discussed this morning, they said, at a meeting between the President and the Council of State—a tripartite provisional directorate comprised of young officers, senior military men and civilian politicians.

Following the council meeting, Gen. Spínola immediately went into session with the members of the Coordinating Commission of the Armed Forces Movement, which many Portuguese consider to be the real power in the nation.

Measures Decided

At the end of the commission meeting, radio and television broadcasts were interrupted for an announcement that Gen. Spínola, the chief of staff, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, and the coordination commission had decided on measures "to reinforce and guarantee democratization" of the country and reaffirm "unity between the armed forces and the provisional government headed by Brig. Vasco (Dos Santos) Gonçalves."

The point of the communiqué was seen as simply stating that Gen. Spínola was staying on and that Gen. Gonçalves, a leftist officer forced on Gen. Spínola as Premier, had nearly equal powers.

In the aftermath of what the military was calling a plot, Lisbon was still tense today.

Roadblocks on access routes to the capital were manned by soldiers with machine guns who searched incoming and outgoing vehicles for arms. Trains were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Arabs to Ask UN to Allow PLO Speech

Address by Arafat To Assembly Sought

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 29 (UPI).—Foreign ministers and other officials representing the 20 members of the Arab League have agreed on a draft resolution that would invite the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "representative of the Palestinian people" to address the UN General Assembly.

The procedure envisaged by the Arab League was said to be without precedent in the UN.

Nevertheless, the sponsors of the draft resolution hope that it will be adopted by a comfortable majority. Its adoption would enable Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, the main grouping of guerrilla organizations, to appear in the assembly during the first week of November.

Details of the Arab strategy were learned yesterday in an interview with Foreign Minister Fawad Naffah of Lebanon. Mr. Naffah, a Maronite Christian, now holds the rotating chairmanship of the Arab League's Council.

Consultations Held

He presided last week during consultations at the Arab League's offices here. Members of the PLO participated in the meetings.

The Lebanese foreign minister said that, in the next few days, Arab envoys would consult delegations from "friendly states" and others in the UN to try to line up a majority for their draft resolution.

Arab League foreign ministers and other officials are scheduled to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a dinner here tomorrow.

The United States did not object to a move by the Arab League earlier this month to have "the question of Palestine" entered as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

In previous sessions, matters involving the Palestinian refugees and related affairs were regularly discussed during debates on the Middle East situation.

Israel is bitterly opposed to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ford Has Surgery for Cancer of Breast

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (WP). Betty Ford's right breast moved yesterday after a showed that a suspicious mass was cancerous. Doctors said chances of survival of patient's wife were favorable.

Overall prognosis will be

excellent," said Dr. William Lukash, the White House physician, after the three-hour operation at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

National statistics show that three out of four women in Mrs. Ford's condition survive.

President Ford, who spoke to his wife briefly as she recovered from anesthesia, told delegates to an economic summit meeting here that Mrs. Ford "came through the operation all right."

"Difficult 36 Hours"

"It's been a difficult 36 hours," the President said. "Our faith will sustain us. Betty would expect me to be here."

(Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., said Mr. Ford was crying after his talk to the economic conference following the operation, AP reported. "I feel so sorry for him," Sen. Humphrey told reporters after Mr. Ford left the session. "I just shook hands with him. Tears were streaming from his eyes.")

Mrs. Ford's surgeon, Navy Capt. William Fouhy, the chief of surgery at the naval hospital, said he performed a radical mastectomy, which he called "the standard accepted procedure."

In operating on Mrs. Ford, 56, Capt. Fouhy said he removed the entire "gross tumor," the entire right breast, the muscles under her breast on the chest wall, the pectoral muscles that extend from her chest under the arm and the lymph glands that run along those muscles.

Although he said he saw no signs of further cancerous growths in either Mrs. Ford's breast or the surrounding muscles, Capt. Fouhy added, "I don't think one can make the statement that all the malignancy has been removed."

Pathological Studies

He said further pathological studies of the breast and lymph nodes will take an additional three or four days. Scientists at the National Cancer Institute who are examining one of the nodes said their preliminary study showed cancer cells.

He refused to say this was an omen for Mrs. Ford, but acknowledged that it could narrow her chances slightly of living a full life. "It's not necessarily bad," he added.

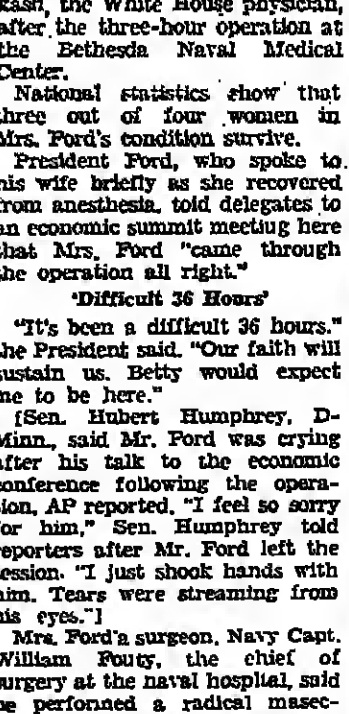
It could, however, determine the course of her future treatment. As of now, Capt. Fouhy said he plans no treatment with either powerful anticancer drugs or radiation. But signs of cancer spread in the lymph glands could change that.

A hospital bulletin issued today said that Mrs. Ford's "post-operative course continues to be satisfactory." AP reported, President Ford spent about two hours at the hospital today and said afterward that his wife was "a little tired" but otherwise doing very well. As for himself, Mr. Ford said, "I feel a lot better today."

Capt. Fouhy said that he expects Mrs. Ford to remain in the hospital for about 10 days and spend three to four weeks convalescing. Dr. Lukash said that friends, who have undergone

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

not only walking softly but not carrying a big stick. Description for the future of the based on vague personal unity and promises all outside the Tory party used on Page 2, Col. 7)



Betty Ford



Cuban Premier Fidel Castro addressing crowd in Havana.

Castro Attacks U.S. in Speech As Two Senators Visit Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 29 (AP).—Despite a visit here by two U.S. senators and other signs that U.S.-Cuban relations might move toward improvement, Premier Fidel Castro last night gave an anti-American speech reminiscent of the cold-war era.

In the speech, Mr. Castro assailed CIA involvement in Chile and said that the United States alone was responsible for the world economic crisis.

Hundreds of thousands of Cubans in Revolution Plaza here heard Mr. Castro attack President Ford's recent defense of CIA funding of groups opposed to the late President Salvador Allende of Chile.

"The new President of the United States, to the surprise and stupefaction of Latin American public opinion, has declared that such actions were carried out in the best interests of the United States," Mr. Castro said.

"Thus, the government of the United States proclaims openly the right to intervene by any means, regardless of how illicit, dirty or criminal, in the internal processes of the nations of the hemisphere," he said.

Mr. Castro, who in recent years had toned down his criticism of the United States, made his remarks as Cuba was being visited by members of Congress for the first time since the United States severed relations in 1961.

The visitors, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., were not present for the speech but were scheduled to meet with Mr. Castro before their departure for the United States tomorrow.

Only hours before Mr. Castro

spoke, Sen. Javits, after a meeting with Cuban Foreign Minister Paul Ross, said that it was his impression that Cuba was prepared to discuss normalization of relations with the United States.

Today, Sen. Javits told reporters: "We were very disappointed with the speech. He would have made it whether we were here (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sadat Chides U.S. for Oil-Price Fight

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Sept. 29 (WP).—The Ford administration cannot count on Egypt to help the United States in its campaign to get Arab oil producers to lower prices and curb world inflation, President Anwar Sadat indicated last night.

Private comments by Egyptian and Western diplomatic sources here confirmed that Mr. Sadat's speech foreclosed Egyptian assistance to the U.S. drive.

Egypt, which played a key role in getting the Arab oil embargo against the United States lifted earlier this year, was said by Egyptian sources to have been dismayed by the sharp warnings that President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have recently given oil producers.

"Those who invented the law of supply and demand have no right to complain when this law works against their interests," Mr. Sadat declared in what Egyptian policy formulators said was his first public reply to the new American campaign on oil. "Those

who allowed the differences between them and the developing countries of the world... have no right today to speak about aid and reduction."

In private, Egyptian officials say more pointedly that they will not intervene with oil producers on the price issue as they did on the embargo in return for Mr. Kissinger's efforts to promote disengagement agreements on the Sinai and Golan fronts with Israel.

Egypt worked closely with Saudi Arabia in the embargo's lifting and Mr. Sadat's decision to stay out of the price battle undercuts the chances for broader Arab backing for the Saudi effort to bring prices down.

"The confrontation speeches were uncalculated," an Egyptian official said, "especially after we opened the door for Secretary [of the Treasury William] Simon to discuss economic cooperation here." In July, "this sounds reminiscent of Ford's congressional attitude toward the Middle East, but we were surprised to see Kissinger joining in now."

"Now More Insistent"

"But Sadat now will be more insistent on Kissinger delivering, after what has been too long a delay. Although we accept the American reassurances that the change from Nixon to Ford did not change the policy, it raises new questions about the American commitment in this region," the official said.

The Egyptians are concerned

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10,000 Flock to Moscow Park To See Show of Modern Art

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (UPI).—More than 10,000 persons flocked today to the biggest officially sanctioned show of modernistic and nonorthodox art by Soviet painters since the avant-garde movement of the 1920's.

Packed sometimes 10 deep, they gathered in a huge open field on a sunny fall afternoon, scrambled up and down ditches and held children aloft on their shoulders to get a glimpse of about 200 paintings by about 65 artists offering styles from "classical realism or religious symbolism to surrealism, pop-art, coloristic abstractions or the acid art of the psychedelic era."

Four official artists, members of the Union of Artists, defied official warnings not to take part because the show would include "anti-Soviet art." At least two who exhibited previously forbidden works said they expected to lose their jobs. Many of the other

artists were members of the Graphic Artists Organization.

After a decade in which Soviet authorities have increasingly tightened controls over culture, today's show near Izmailovo Park on the eastern edge of Moscow was an extraordinary event.

A French diplomat called it "a Russian Woodstock." A Russian said it seemed more like Paris than Moscow—"absurd art but no drunks and no police."

Despite some apprehensions, it went off without incident or any intervention by the authorities, who kept a discreet watch.

After the violent disruption and repression of a similar but much smaller outdoor show held by some of the same artists two weeks ago, today's exhibition was probably more important politically than aesthetically. It was decidedly less daring than that of Kuznetsov, Malerich, Popova.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Soviet artist showing his nonconformist canvas to group of Muscovites yesterday.

In Studying Evangelization

Bishops at Rome Synod Urge Church to Recognize Failings

ROME, Sept. 29 (NYT).—Bishops speaking for all the Roman Catholic episcopal conferences of the world called on the church yesterday to be faithful to the Gospel and also to recognize its own failings.

On the second day of the meeting of the Synod of Bishops, five prelates from five continents reported the views of their colleagues. All five expressed hope as well as concern.

"Many reports strongly emphasize that the church must shift its gaze from itself and toward Christ and man," said the Most Rev. Roger Etchegaray, archbishop of Marseille, who was relaying the ideas of European episcopal conferences. "In fact the church, bearer of the Gospel, appears to have become an obstacle to the Gospel. Its reputation is damaged, especially because the church seems to use up all its energy dealing with internal matters. The image of a narcissistic church has nothing attractive about it."

Archbishop Etchegaray referred to the conflict in Europe between Marxist and "liberal ideologies," noting that "the church makes no judgment on any system, but it urges the will and power of society to safeguard all the fundamental rights of the human person, not only in law but in deed, and in the fullest sense of the term."

He warned his brethren—gathered here for a one-month session with conclusions intended as advice to Pope Paul VI—that the task of evangelization is not simple. "Atheism is not the exception," he said. "Indeed, what is more unusual is to find true faith."

Reporting for the African conferences, the Most Rev. James Sangu, bishop of M'Beya, Tanzania, recalled that Africans associated Christians with colonialism and with rivalry of sects. But he noted that in the last 20 years missions have become dioceses, with evangelization in the hands of Africans.

Joseph Cardinal Cordoba, archbishop of Karachi, Pakistan, on behalf of the Asian bishops, noted that "a certain kind of colonialist hangover [a word he used in English in his Latin speech] constituted an obstacle to the work of evangelization." In Asia, the cardinal reminded his colleagues, Christianity is a minority religion and effective evangelization requires the faithful to study Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam.

On behalf of English-language episcopal conferences, the Most Rev. Joseph Bernardin, archbishop of Cincinnati, suggested that a secularized culture was neither an exception nor an option, but rather the contemporary one for evangelization—and not an obstacle, but a challenge, requiring a different sort of formation in the faith.

Two Senators Visit; Castro Assails U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

or not. I thoroughly disagree with him and will tell him so."

A 20-member U.S. press delegation, here with the senators, attended Mr. Castro's speech.

Mr. Castro's speech, which was 45 minutes long, was devoted exclusively to grievances against the United States.

Half of the speech, concerned Mr. Ford's appeal to oil-producing countries for a lowering of oil prices to avert worldwide economic chaos.

Mr. Castro said international inflation is a result of U.S. policies. Alluding to the "hundreds of billions of dollars" the United States has spent on its "war budget," Mr. Castro said: "In these deplorable imperialistic policies are the roots of inflation, which entered long before the oil-price increases."

The speech indicates a retreat by Mr. Castro from signs of willingness to move toward normal ties with the United States.

The senators' visit was an indication of a Cuban policy shift. Mr. Castro also had expressed hope that Mr. Ford's accession to the White House last month might lead to an improved climate between the countries.

There is a movement in the Organization of American States to drop the 10-year-old hemispheric economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba, and the United States is reportedly reviewing its Cuban policy. The United States severed ties with the Castro government in January, 1961.

Sabotage Claims Doubled in Blast On Soviet Ship

ANKARA, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—NATO sources have dismissed reports that sabotage may have caused the recent reported sinking of a Soviet guided missile destroyer in the Black Sea.

The sources said a technical fault was the most likely cause of an explosion that ripped through the Kashin-class destroyer about two weeks ago.

It was reported that about 200 men died in the sinking. It was not known whether any of the crew had survived, the sources added.

The Turkish Anadolu News Agency reported that other ships saw the Soviet vessel sink and quoted Turkish officials as saying that sabotage was a likely cause of the explosion.

7 Venezuelans Killed In Air Show Crash

CARACAS, Sept. 29 (AP).—At least seven persons were killed yesterday when a Venezuelan Air Force jet participating in an air show plunged into a four-story building, firemen reported.

Witnesses said the two-seater "F-4" trainer was pulling out of a dive when it apparently lost power and crashed into the ground floor of the office building. The pilot and co-pilot, three persons who had been inside the building, including a child, and two passengers-by were killed, the official said.

Europe Rattled by Grim Economic News

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 29 (NYT).—Increasingly grim economic prospects are rattling Europeans as never before in the postwar era, shaking the confidence not only of bank managers and corporate executives but also of factory and office workers who are wondering whether they will still be holding their jobs next year.

In the capitals of London, Paris and Rome, in the farming villages, and in industrial towns stretching from Norway to Naples, the fear of a financial collapse is dominating conversations and shaping attitudes of caution in spending.

As the world's financial leaders gathered in Washington this weekend for the opening tomorrow of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund to try to resolve the problems of inflated oil prices, an overabundance of "petrodollars," plummeting stock markets and some bank failures, Europeans were embroiled in a controversy that seemed only to compound the problems.

Farm Prices

It was a new conflict over farm prices—mainly between France and West Germany—threatening further erosion of Common Market unity at a time when the pooling of interests and resources by Europeans appeared essential to head off future economic and social troubles.

In fact, closer cooperation on a global level is needed, as President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the other



Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung flanked by Philippine first lady Mrs. Imelda Marcos and her son, Ferdinand Jr., during visit to Peking last week.

Spinola Keeps Post, Rightist 'Push' Foiled

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systematically checked and airport security was strengthened.

Seeing an opportunity to gain ground on the competing Socialist and Popular Democratic parties, the Communists were claiming victory for the defeat "of fascism."

The state radio said that troops today fired a rifle fitted with telescopic sights mounted in a window of a house opposite that of Gen. Goncalves.

Informed sources said seven men were arrested and a quantity of ammunition seized.

Names Released

The military command yesterday released the names of nearly 50 persons, including the son of deposed Premier Marcello Caetano, who were among the more than 300 reported arrested.

A military spokesman said that most of the arrests were "preventive measures."

Besides Mr. Caetano's son, Jose Serra, the list included former Defense Minister Joaquim da

Sadat Chides U.S. for Drive To Reduce Arab Oil Prices

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by what they see as the harder line that Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin took on peace agreements after his return from Washington this month. "His remarks indicate either that there was no attempt to persuade him to be more conciliatory, or that the permission was not effective," an Egyptian diplomat said.

The strong criticism that Arab militants leveled at Mr. Sadat on the embargo-lifting is one of the key factors in his decision to maintain a low profile on the price issue, Western analysts feel.

The major Arab oil producers, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are said to have made it clear that they did not want a relatively small oil exporter like Egypt becoming involved in an oil-policy battle.

Mr. Sadat spoke on the fourth anniversary of the death of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Soviet Deal Said Revoked

CAIRO, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Egypt has canceled its 1973 contract to buy eight Soviet TU-154 airliners from the Soviet Union, the weekly Al-Ahram el-Yom reported today.

Rally in Limassol Backs Makarios

LIMASSOL, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—More than 15,000 persons jammed the center of Limassol today in demonstrations for the return of deposed President Makarios without any of the feared clashes with the underground EOKA-B organization.

Limassol is the traditional base of the extreme rightist EOKA-B faction, which has campaigned for union with Greece. The Greek Cypriot government had appealed for restraint by both the archbishop's supporters and opponents at the rally.

Demonstrators packed a square and main street here for more than two hours, chanting, singing and waving banners and posters backing the archbishop, who was deposed in a rightist coup July 15.

Israel Admits Units Patrol In Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (UPI).—Israel admitted today that its troops have been patrolling inside Lebanon in what a military spokesman described as preventive measures designed to stop the infiltration of guerrillas into Israel.

Small units of Israeli soldiers crossed into Lebanon Friday and yesterday and halted vehicles along the road near the frontier in a search for weapons, a military source said.

Meanwhile, a homemade bomb exploded at the rear of a bus carrying Arab workers from the occupied Golan Strip to their jobs in Tel Aviv, killing one person thought by the police to have been carrying the bomb and wounding three others.

In Jerusalem, the driver of another bus found a small bomb wrapped in brown paper tucked under the rear seat of the vehicle. The police said that the bomb was dismantled.

"The Israeli defense forces are taking preventive measures along the Lebanese border that include several police actions inside Lebanon," a military spokesman said.

A military source said that Israeli troops did not encounter interference from Lebanese soldiers or police on their forays into Lebanon. He described the incursions as very brief.

He said the troops patrolled along the Lebanese road about 1,000 yards from the frontier and did not go deeper into Lebanon.

"They stopped cars and they searched for weapons but they did not erect any roadblocks," he said.

First One Permitted in Half a Century

10,000 Flock to Moscow Modern Art Show

(Continued from Page 1)

Tatlin and others were painting half a century ago and which is still not publicly exhibited in this country.

"This is a classic example of the influence of d'Artigny," said Alexander Goldfarb, a young scientist and friend of many of the artists. "This never would have taken place without the pressure of the West, and hard pressure at that."

And there were indications that the mere appearance of so much unorthodox art and the fact the authorities had been forced to let the show take place had sown seeds of ferment.

Poets Confer

Some iconoclastic poets were talking about asking for permission for an outdoor reading of their works. The unofficial artists who organized today's show said they would press for an indoor exhibition and future outdoor shows. And long after the canvases had been taken off easels and carted away by the official 4 p.m. deadline, knots of people, young and old, were quietly arguing the merits and demerits of modern art—an almost unprecedented public event in Soviet life.

"It's the first time in half a century we have had such a show," a Moscow literary critic said. "It's remarkable, tremendous."

"This must be a beginning and not an end," said a Moscow student in his mid-twenties, appearing to be a dramatic, earnest, preaching foreign correspondent. "We may not agree with all the art we have seen today, but it does exist and it is a possible course for our young artists. Thanks to your foreign broadcasts and foreign press articles, people found out where to come to see this art."

The mood of those who came, despite the lack of any local publicity, was a dramatic contrast to the atmosphere two weeks ago when bands of young vigilantes used bulldozers, dump trucks and water-squirting street cleaners to break up the first show.

After the backlash of foreign criticism, the Moscow City Council authorities, on higher instructions, granted a group of 24 artists led by Oscar Rabin and art collector Alexander Glazov permission for today's show, which the artists, with a touch of irony, termed the "Second Fall Outdoor Art Show" on their typed invitations.

There was some fear that admission would be restricted to people with invitations, but no effort was made to curtail the crowd, although plainclothesmen photographed Russians who talked with foreign correspondents and artists.

The artists refrained from showing openly political works.

Holiday Mood

Today's crowd, mostly young and well educated, was sometimes

Heath's Restraint Strategy Takes Sting Out of Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

In search for solutions to the country's problems.

All this marks a sharp turn from his tough and unyielding stance in the February election, which he called during his fight with the coal miners, whose strike against wage controls led to a three-day week for much of British industry and widespread power blackouts. Then, he demanded to know "Who governs Britain?"

In effect, the answer from the British was "nobody." The results of the election were inconclusive, with voters switching to the tiny Liberal party and other groups—and giving the Labor party just enough seats to form a government, although without an overall majority in the House of Commons.

To Mr. Heath and his Tory strategists, that election showed that the British were disenchanted with confrontation of all kinds, weary of politicians and interested in "consensus" politics that would bring the country together. Now Mr. Heath is trying to demonstrate that he is the man to do it.

Debate Obscured

The result of this strategy, together with that of the Labor party, has been to remove much of the sting from the campaign so far and generally to obscure the differences between just how the two major parties would grapple with the crucial issue of inflation, now running at about 17 per cent.

Mr. Heath is talking about a "national contract" between business, the unions and other political parties, while Mr. Wilson is relying on his "social contract" with the unions, an unwritten agreement perceived by the Labor party as a pledge by union leaders to restrain their pay demands. Mr. Wilson, recalling Mr. Heath's troubles with the coal miners on wage controls, is arguing that his

McNamara World-Bank Plan Accepts High Prices for Oil

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI).—World Bank president Robert McNamara is to outline a program tomorrow that amounts to asking oil-importing nations to adjust to high oil prices rather than trying to drive them down.

The McNamara approach contrasts sharply with the get-tough tactics displayed by President Ford and other administration leaders during the last several days.

Mr. McNamara's basic proposal, sources said, is to lend more money to the poor nations of the world so they can buy the high-priced oil of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

His critics—including some officials at the World Bank—said this policy threatens to turn their institution into a company store financed largely by Arab oil money. Poor countries, they argued, will be driven hopelessly into debt if they keep paying the high prices for oil.

McNamara's Reasoning

But Mr. McNamara intends to justify stepped-up lending through the World Bank on the grounds that the poorer countries cannot borrow from conventional lenders, and that the developed nations are competing with them for OPEC capital and that the already inadequate flow of foreign aid is being lost to inflation.

In what he considers only a first step, Mr. McNamara has won board approval of a five-year lending program of \$30 billion for fiscal 1975-79. This is more than double the \$15 billion loan program for the five-year period of fiscal 1970-1974. Mr. McNamara, however, considers it only a 40 per cent increase because of the impact of inflation.

In choosing borrowers in the next five-year period, the McNamara plan calls for giving preference to poorer nations trying to raise more food and improve the lives of people in the countryside.

To raise money for such countries to borrow from the World Bank, Mr. McNamara intends to borrow heavily from the OPEC oil cartel. Critics said that is one reason Mr. McNamara has not joined President Ford and other leaders of oil-importing nations.

Disruption Rejected By Ford Found: NEW YORK, Sept. 29

The Ford Foundation's Trustees have voted not to dissolve the philanthropic organization, but even facilities may force back annual grants as 50 per cent.

However, the trustee of their regular quarterly grant on Wednesday to post on grants at least a next scheduled one December. The deputy market and inflation dropped the foundation from \$3 billion to during the last year.

Israeli Ex-Leader JERUSALEM, Sept. 29

Former Prime Minister Shazar, 85, was admitted to Hadassah Hospital tonight. Today, doctors said his condition was

Ford Appoints Simon as C Of New Economic Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

chairmanship of Harvard economist John Dunlop, director of the government's old Cost of Living Council.

The committee, with eight members from the corporate world and eight from the labor movement, will advise the President on economic issues and, hopefully also, Mr. Ford said, help assure "effective" collective bargaining and "promote sound wage and price policies."

National Energy Program

In still another field, the President said he will "soon propose a national energy program aimed at assuring adequate internal supplies while reducing dependence on external sources." He did not indicate what this program might include, but Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent told reporters that he does not anticipate that Mr. Ford will propose mandatory limitations on fuel consumption, such as the country had last winter.

The President called on the public yesterday to limit energy consumption voluntarily. "Right now," he told his audience on national television, "make up a list of 10 ways you can save energy and fight inflation—little things that have become habits but don't really affect your health and happiness."

The President also turned briefly to the foreign observers at yesterday's session. Some countries are heavily dependent on the U.S. market, and are fearful that retrenchment here may cost them sales and jobs at home.

"I assure you," the President

Greek Pilot Acquired In 37 Crash De

ATHENS, Sept. 29 (AP).—A Greek pilot whose plane crashed into the sea in 1973, killing 37 persons, was acquitted by an Athens court today of manslaughter charges against

Patrolos Thomadakis Olympic Airways was a manslaughter by negligence causing injury to 16 persons violating civil aviation laws. He denied the charge. The plane fell into the sea 200 yards offshore at the night from Corfu to



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Government Officials

g Says as Kissinger Aide
Asked FBI Surveillance

By John M. Crewdson

INGTON, Sept. 29 (NYT).—Alexander Haig Jr., while on his way to Henry Kissinger, asked the FBI to place under surveillance the names of officials who became targets of several wiretapping procedures to Senate testimony yesterday.

ades of War
barrass the
3. Air Force

ANGELES, Sept. 29 (AP).—The Air Force redeveloped a new camouflage for its fighters at a Air Force Base near and then discovered had duplicated the used by the Luftwaffe in World War II.

Ford
Surgery
Cancer

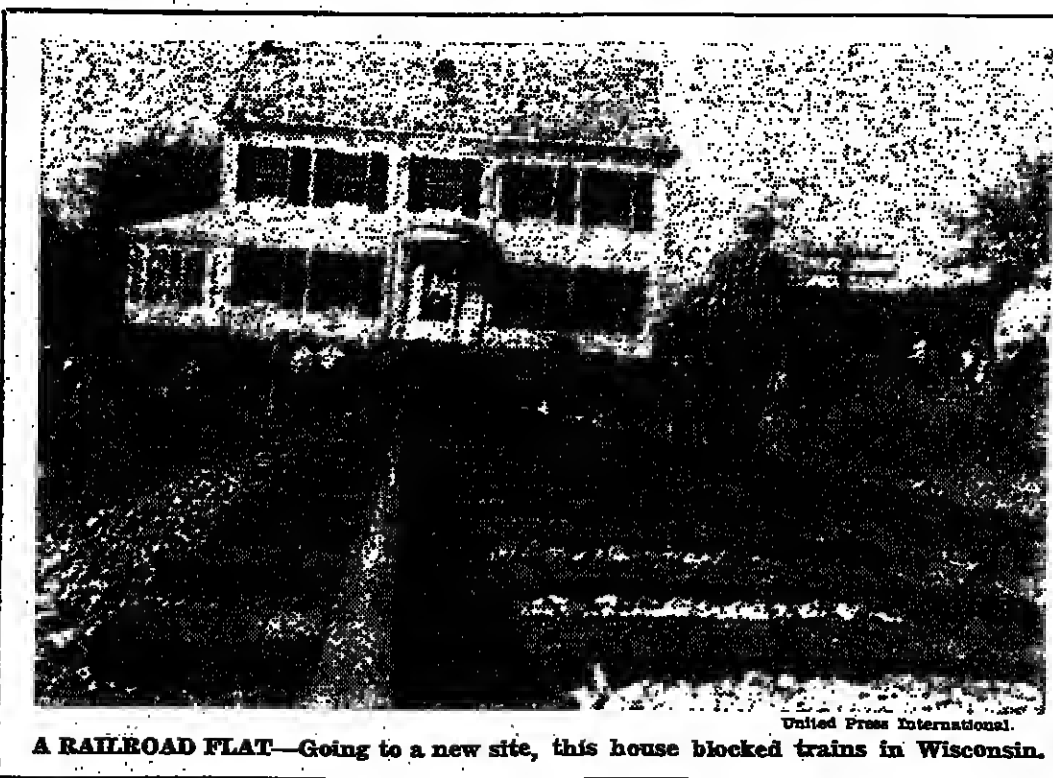
(Continued from Page 1)
surgery can help Mrs. Ford over the psychological that often accompany of a breast.

regaining her strength, Mrs. Ford said, Mrs. Ford can live a normal life.

generally done in such a way that the patient is under general anesthesia and the tumor is removed and the chest wall is reconstructed.

ilding of Ford Swimming Pool
anned Soon, Financed by Gifts

ASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Construction of a new swimming pool is scheduled to start in October so it can be completed for President Ford by the end of the year.



A RAILROAD FLAT—Going to a new site, this house blocked trains in Wisconsin.

Wallace Says Doctors Approve Candidacy

By Jack Nelson

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29.—Alabama Gov. George Wallace said Friday that doctors have assured him he is physically able to campaign for the presidency and serve in that office.

Bioged by a Gallup poll showing him as the leading contender for the Democratic nomination in 1976, the party paralyzed governor dismissed other contenders as "old faces from Washington."

President Ford would have to solve inflation and other problems before he would have a chance to be elected, Gov. Wallace said. The governor made it clear he considered these problems "insurmountable" in Mr. Ford's remaining term of office.

Although Gov. Wallace has continued to maintain a national campaign apparatus, he insisted he has still not made up his mind whether to run in 1976. He said he probably would announce his decision in early 1975.

Gov. Wallace, who is confined to a wheelchair, was interviewed before departing on a party fund-raising tour.

"Can't you see I'm strong physically?" he said, flexing his left arm and displaying a bulging bicep, the result of weightlifting and other physical therapy.

Gov. Wallace has been paralyzed from the waist down since April, 1972, when he was shot during a presidential campaign rally in Maryland. For months afterward there was doubt that he would ever regain the health and strength needed to remain in politics. He has undergone several operations.

He looked robust on Friday, although he said he would have had better coloring if he had not had to remain indoors for several days while recovering from a mild fever which resulted from recent minor surgery.

"The only medicine I took this morning was vitamin E and vitamin C and that isn't even medicine," he said, laughing.

"What is it that I want to do that requires you to have a head and shoulders?"

"Now I don't compare myself with Roosevelt, but Roosevelt didn't walk a day in his life while he was President."

Results of Poll
He held up a news clipping of a Gallup poll showing that with Sen. Edward Kennedy's withdrawal from contention, Gov. Wallace leads his nearest rival, Sen. George McGovern, by 27 percent to 17 percent.

"Look at that," he said, flicking his finger at the clipping, "even in the North I'm out front (31 percent to Sen. Edmund Muskie's 19 percent)."

Gov. Wallace said that he does a lot of work from his bed every morning, running his politics and the state government by telephone. In the afternoon he goes to his office for a few hours, but he minimized the importance of being there, saying it is mostly for ceremonial functions.

Some sources here have said that the governor's health is still fragile, that he tires easily and that he does not show the control he once exercised over the state government.

Jack Frost, a public relations man who is an independent candidate for governor of Alabama in the November election, Friday called on Gov. Wallace to resign, saying he was not physically able to continue. Mr. Frost said Gov. Wallace had frequently found it necessary to cancel appointments here because of his health, but that he had managed to keep many engagements outside the state which would boost his presidential campaign.

Gov. Wallace said he realized that he would not be able to campaign with the vigor that he once showed.

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"You know, people have seen about enough of the President cooking his breakfast," Gov. Wallace said. "They want to know what he's going to do about inflation. And they don't care so much about him trying to be the common man. They might want a president who's a little uncommon."

Gov. Wallace called inflation and the economy the No. 1 political issue and the main one threatening Mr. Ford's chances of election.

White House Directs Colson
To Seek Pardon in Usual Way

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The White House has returned an appeal for clemency for imprisoned Watergate figure Charles Colson with the advice that President Ford has decided that such requests must be processed through the Justice Department.

The policy was laid down in a letter from the President's counsel, Philip Buchen, to Charles Morin, attorney for Colson, a former special counsel to former President Richard Nixon. Colson is serving a one-year to three-year term for obstruction of justice.

Mr. Buchen's letter was in response to a clemency petition that Mr. Morin transmitted to the President eight days after Mr. Ford's decision Sept. 8 to extend an unconditional pardon to Mr. Nixon. The White House press office said Friday that it was the first and, so far, only request for presidential clemency received on behalf of a convicted Watergate figure.

Inaccuracy Reported
The press office made Mr. Buchen's letter public Friday as part of a statement admitting an earlier inaccuracy in comments by Deputy Press Secretary John Hushen. Mr. Hushen said Thursday that Mr. Buchen had referred to Mr. Morin's request on behalf of Colson to the Justice Department's pardon attorney, Lawrence Taylor. The comment left some with the impression that the petition had been transmitted to the Justice Department under White House auspices.

The press office statement said that it "assumed Mr. Buchen was referring the matter to the Justice Department." Actually, it said, the request was returned to Mr. Morin so he could "make whatever changes he believed were necessary if he planned to contact the pardon attorney."

Mr. Buchen's letter acknowledged receipt of Mr. Morin's request and stated: "The President has decided that all applications for executive clemency should be submitted through the appropriate procedures of the Department of Justice. You might want to communicate directly with that department."

An assistant in Mr. Taylor's office said Friday that no petition on Colson's behalf had been received from Mr. Morin or anyone else. Mr. Morin could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Hushen, former chief press officer for the Justice Department, told a questioner that he had assumed the petition had been forwarded to the department after Mr. Buchen had told him without amplification that it was "being handled routinely."

The letter from Mr. Buchen referred to a request for "executive clemency," a form of relief that customarily provides commutation of a sentence but stops short of the full and unconditional pardon that the President accorded Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Schmidt's visit to Berlin for a major address was seen as an endorsement of Bonn's ties to the isolated city. He also spoke out against East Germany's decision Friday to do away with a referendum to itself as "a Socialist state of the German nation" seeking eventual reunification.

"One cannot with a stroke of the pen on a piece of paper dissolve centuries of German history and culture," Mr. Schmidt said. His audience responded with sustained applause.

600 Have Sought
Amnesty in U.S.

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind., Sept. 29 (UPI).—More than 600 military deserters passed through the gates of this base during the first week of processing in President Ford's conditional amnesty program.

Officials said yesterday that 431 of the deserters have completed the paper work and have been discharged from the service, while 178 others are still being processed.

Most of those processed early in the week were already in custody. Most of those now reporting to the base had called various military information centers around the nation to establish their status in the clemency program.

The bandits, dressed in aqua-colored overalls, handcuffed and tied nine employees in the vault and scooped the money into canvas bags just after closing Friday. Police outside were controlling a crowd watching 200 Shriners march down Virginia Street.

Authorities reported that the men apparently hid in a downstairs area of the bank until closing, then one walked up to the assistant bank operations officer, Mary Kay Bennett, jammed a revolver in her side and said, "If you say anything, I'll kill you."

The bank, a branch of the state's largest commercial bank, routinely stocks large amounts of cash for the casinos along Virginia Street.

Mrs. Gandhi Drops in Poll

India Reportedly Has Asked
Russians to Provide Food Aid

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (NYT).—India has made an emergency appeal to the Soviet Union for food, reliable sources said yesterday.

They said that India had requested from two million to four million tons of food to assist this nation, now suffering severe wheat and rice shortages, and a severe drought in several northern states that threatens to leave millions hungry in the next few months.

Meanwhile, a newspaper poll released yesterday found that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's popularity has plunged, largely because of the economic crisis.

"Unique Unpopularity"
The last three months are unique in the degree of unpopularity which the central government may be said to have acquired," said K.P.W. de Costa, director of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion. "There never was a time when the Prime Minister came under such adverse scrutiny."

Diplomats here said that the request for Russian help was made during two separate visits to Moscow recently by Foreign Minister Swaran Singh and Durga Prasad Dhar, the planning minister. The Soviet Union gave two million tons of food to India last year.

A senior diplomat said, however, that there is a bit of a shadow now over Russia's relations with India. The Russians are irritated about the atomic blast. They are irritated about Sikhism. They see India as a very significant country and they value India far more than most Western countries now.

The diplomat was referring to India's surprise underground nuclear blast on May 18, and Mrs. Gandhi's decision to place Sikhism, the Himalayan protectorate, under New Delhi's sovereignty.

India is seeking food assistance throughout the world but is meeting some difficulty. One of the reasons for this is the world food shortage; another reason is India's own delicate relations with the two Western countries, the United States and Canada, that could most assist this nation of 580 million.

The United States expressed its willingness to send food to India, on concessional terms, but Indian officials in Washington have backed away. They have not made it clear whether India actually wanted such help.

Some Indian officials, the resignation of American food aid would be a blow to India's pride and a politically touchy problem.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the United States poured into India more than 65 million tons of wheat, rice, coarse grains and cotton. Total aid reached more than \$10 billion.

But Indian officials have said that the aid was designed to maintain U.S. political leverage and that it proved counterproductive because tough decisions on economic policy were avoided since the aid "crutch" was available. The Americans, on the other hand, maintained that the aid averted famine in northern India.

Canada remains chilly to New Delhi because the Ottawa government viewed the India nuclear blast as a breach of the 1971 understanding between the two nations. That agreement stipulated that Canadian nuclear help would be used only for peaceful purposes.

India's import needs this year will total between 7 million and 10 million tons. So far India has purchased commercially 2.7 million tons of food, mostly from the United States.

The Military Council, which deposed Emperor Zaisang on Sept. 12, appointed Gen. Aman as its chairman on the same day.

Despite his many posts, sources close to the military have said that Gen. Aman has limited power.

"In Control"
The spokesman said Gen. Aman was "very much in control of the armed forces" and reports that the general had been stripped of power were false.

Gen. Aman will be replaced as armed forces chief by Gen. Giza Baysan, who will assume the post tomorrow, the spokesman said.

Gen. Aman, 51, came to the forefront earlier this year after a period of disgrace following a policy clash with the Emperor.

Involved in the dispute are 18.4 tons of Czechoslovak gold, stolen by the Nazis during World War II, and \$168.1 million owed U.S. citizens for property confiscated when the Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia after World War II.

The gold is controlled by the United States, Britain and France, and no action on it can be made without unanimous approval.

Despite the pleas of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Senate committee showed little inclination to reverse its stand.

The committee has written into a pending trade bill a provision barring the return of the gold and the granting of favored-nation trade status to the Czechs until at least the principal amount, \$72.6 million, of the postwar claims is paid.

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP).—The State Department has appealed to the Senate Finance Committee to reverse a vote which would bar trade concessions to Czechoslovakia until Prague paid postwar claims of U.S. citizens.

Involved in the dispute are 18.4 tons of Czechoslovak gold, stolen by the Nazis during World War II, and \$168.1 million owed U.S. citizens for property confiscated when the Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia after World War II.

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Aman Resigns
In Ethiopia as
Chief of Staff

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, the chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Council, yesterday stepped down as army chief of staff because of the pressure of work, the Military Council said.

Gen. Aman will retain the posts of defense minister and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the civilian cabinet, in addition to the chairmanship of the Provisional Military Council, a spokesman said.

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Washington, Sept. 29 (AP).—President Ford has announced that he is nominating Gen. Fred Weyand to be the Army's chief of staff.

Gen. Weyand, now Army vice-chief of staff, would succeed Gen. Creighton Abrams, who died Sept. 4. Two years ago, Gen. Weyand succeeded Gen. Abrams as commander of American forces in South Vietnam and was responsible for the final disengagement of U.S. troops there. He served briefly as Army commander in the Pacific before becoming vice-chief of staff on Aug. 1 of last year.

2 U.K. Papers Up Price
LONDON, Sept. 29 (UPI).—The Times and Guardian newspapers Friday announced a 33 per cent boost in their newsstand prices effective tomorrow. Each will cost 8 pence. Three other newspapers announced similar increases last week.

France Selling
More Aircraft
PARIS, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Export orders for French military aircraft and other aerospace equipment during the first five months of this year netted 4.5 billion francs (\$900 million), according to official figures published Friday. Export orders for all of 1973 totaled a record \$1.09 billion.

Joan Dours, a representative of the French Aerospace Federation, said turnover had increased by 68 per cent in the last 10 years.

Last year's largest market was for Dassault's Mirage-3 and Mirage-5 jet aircraft, with 38 going to Saudi Arabia, 9 to Peru and 17 to Zaire. Mr. Dours said The Dassault company, to date, has sold 1,500 Mirages to more than 16 countries.

Bull Hurts 23 in Spain
GUADALAJARA, Spain, Sept. 29 (AP).—Twenty-three bullfight spectators were slightly injured here Friday when a bull jumped over the ring fence and landed among them, authorities said. The bull was shot to death by a Civil Guardsman.

5 Employees Tied Up
The bandits, dressed in aqua-colored overalls, handcuffed and tied nine employees in the vault and scooped the money into canvas bags just after closing Friday. Police outside were controlling a crowd watching 200 Shriners march down Virginia Street.

Authorities reported that the men apparently hid in a downstairs area of the bank until closing, then one walked up to the assistant bank operations officer, Mary Kay Bennett, jammed a revolver in her side and said, "If you say anything, I'll kill you."

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They said that India had requested from two million to four million tons of food to assist this nation, now suffering severe wheat and rice shortages, and a severe drought in several northern states that threatens to leave millions hungry in the next few months.

Meanwhile, a newspaper poll released yesterday found that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's popularity has plunged, largely because of the economic crisis.

Where next?

CGN

DUS

FRA

HAJ

HAM

LON

AMM

BEY

DXB

JRS

MCT

QCA

RUH

THR

PLUS

InterContinental Hotels

Where else?

InterContinental Hotels

Where else?

InterContinental Hotels

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InterContinental Hotels

Where else?

InterContinental Hotels

Where else?

InterContinental Hotels

Where else?

Policy Without Consensus

President Ford's economic summit achieved what might have been expected in the present intellectual disarray of the economists: the expression of a wide variety of views with a minimum of agreement. And Mr. Ford, who bore himself manfully in the confusion of ideas, despite the grim distraction of his wife's surgery, has announced a new economic policy board, broadly representative, to consolidate the thinking on inflation of the administration and to play a large role in the creation of "a program of action which will help bring balance and vitality to our economy." But the philosophy on which such a program will be based is still extremely nebulous. Somehow, a policy must be evolved without previous consensus.

This, too, was to be expected, given the vast scope of unprecedented factors that have contributed to global inflation. The President and the secretary of state have shown initiative in the international aspects of this problem, even though this has been confined largely to emphasizing the world's ills, and proposing consultations in the sick-room rather than proposing specific cures. But the President has a very direct responsibility for providing leadership in the way the United States meets this challenge—in preserving the national health in the face of a global epidemic. This is not only his primary duty as President, but it is vital to the success of any international effort to control the plague, since much of the will and the medicinal aids for that purpose must come from America.

Mr. Ford, in closing the economic summit, laid great stress, and rightly, on the spirit with which the American people meet this spreading emergency. Each citizen, each

family, each community, naturally has its own responsibility under the circumstances. Each can play its part to "save energy and fight inflation." The saving of energy can be a positive act, expressed by negatives, by turning off lights and joining car pools, say. But what about the fight against inflation? Can that be done in the same manner, by the citizenry at large—by buying gold and stuffing it in the mattress, by withholding purchases, by merely trimming down a standard of living—without counter-productive effects upon the national economy?

President Ford's appointment of the columnist Sylvia Porter to help get the "voluntary citizens' program organized and under way" may give guidance in this complex field. But in the meanwhile, such indications of forthcoming government policy as Mr. Ford has provided (reducing the budget, principally) would seem to give a negative cast to his approach. To be sure, the President said that money borrowed by the government is money not available to the citizen, with the implication that what the government does not spend the citizen should. But something more precise will have to emerge from the White House before Americans—and those in the rest of the world who look to the United States for light and leadership—can rally that spirit which the President praised and summoned to action.

To spend or not to spend, what to buy and what to allow to remain in the fields or the factories, is very important these days. It must be taken for granted that the administration policy will not be supported in advance by a real consensus. But that consensus must be rallied by the policy, if it is to succeed, and to do that it will have to make hard sense.

The Price of Oil

President Ford's warning that the enormous increase in oil prices imposed by the oil cartel can only "distort the world economy, run the risk of worldwide depression and threaten the breakdown of world order and safety" has drawn a measured response from the President of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez. His arguments in support of the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries deserve factual reply.

Mr. Perez contends that the oil producers are simply making up for past price inequities. He says that "before the energy crisis and before petroleum prices reached the levels at which they stand today, the raw materials produced by our countries were purchased year after year at prices which were never in proportion to or in equilibrium with the prices of the manufactured goods which our countries require for their development. . . . This statement is correct as far as it goes, but it stops short of acknowledging that the world export price of crude oil has shot up astronomically higher than other world market prices.

Figures computed by the Conference Board on the basis of United Nations and International Monetary Fund data show that since 1963 the world export price of oil has climbed by 636 per cent—compared to about 290 per cent for nonferrous metals, 230 per cent for food, and 175 per cent for manufactures. Although the OPEC countries did suffer a loss in their terms of trade during the 1960s, the latest oil price hikes have far outstripped even the recent inflation in metals, food and manufactures.

It is that soaring of petroleum prices—and the piling up of scores of billions of dollars annually in liquid reserves by the oil-exporting countries—that is now threatening the world monetary system with breakdown.

Mr. Perez accuses the developed countries of enforcing a policy of "outrageously low prices for our raw materials as a weapon of economic oppression." How accurate is the contention that world economic development has been achieved by the economic oppres-

sion of Venezuela or other OPEC members? The latest issue of the World Bank Atlas shows that, from 1960 through 1971, Venezuela had an annual rate of growth in per capita gross national product of 2.3 per cent at a time when its population was growing by 3.4 per cent annually. It is difficult to see how an aggregate growth rate in gross national product of 5.7 per cent a year can be termed "economic oppression."

Nor did other oil-producing states exactly suffer from stagnation: the per capita growth rates in GNP of some other members of OPEC from 1960 to 1971 were as follows: Saudi Arabia, 8.1 per cent; Iran, 6.5 per cent; United Arab Emirates, 20.6 per cent. Those rates of growth preceded the steep climb in oil prices, which did not begin until 1971.

To be sure, many of the oil-producing states started from a low-income starting point—but are now becoming affluent. It is worth noting that the oil-exporting cartel is inflicting serious harm not only on the developed countries but even greater damage on the other, much poorer, developing countries that lack oil. For instance, Venezuela, with a per capita GNP of \$1,240 in 1972, had triple or more the per capita income of such other Latin American countries as Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras and Paraguay—not to mention dozens of countries in Asia and Africa, which are facing starvation and a choking-off of growth as a result of the skyrocketing price of oil.

One can only applaud Mr. Perez's statement of Venezuela's willingness to work in an international forum to establish a balanced relationship between the raw materials produced by the developing countries and the manufactured goods and technology produced by the developed countries. But such balance, on any reasonable calculation of a sustainable flow of funds in the world, is going to require a marked reduction in the price of oil, which has now soared out of sight of other world export prices and is both aggravating the inflationary spiral and threatening the world with depression.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Common Market Crisis

In mid-September, after the Elysée dinner-party of the Nine, there were some grounds for optimism about Europe. By the 25th, with the German disavowal of the provisionally agreed agriculture compromise, everything was back to a normal state of crisis.

Up to now the Germans have acted as exemplary Europeans, and their latest action has caused many to wonder whether their policy is becoming more nationalistic. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's European policy does indeed have some very down-to-earth features and national interests are certainly admitted to play an overriding part more openly than they were in the past.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

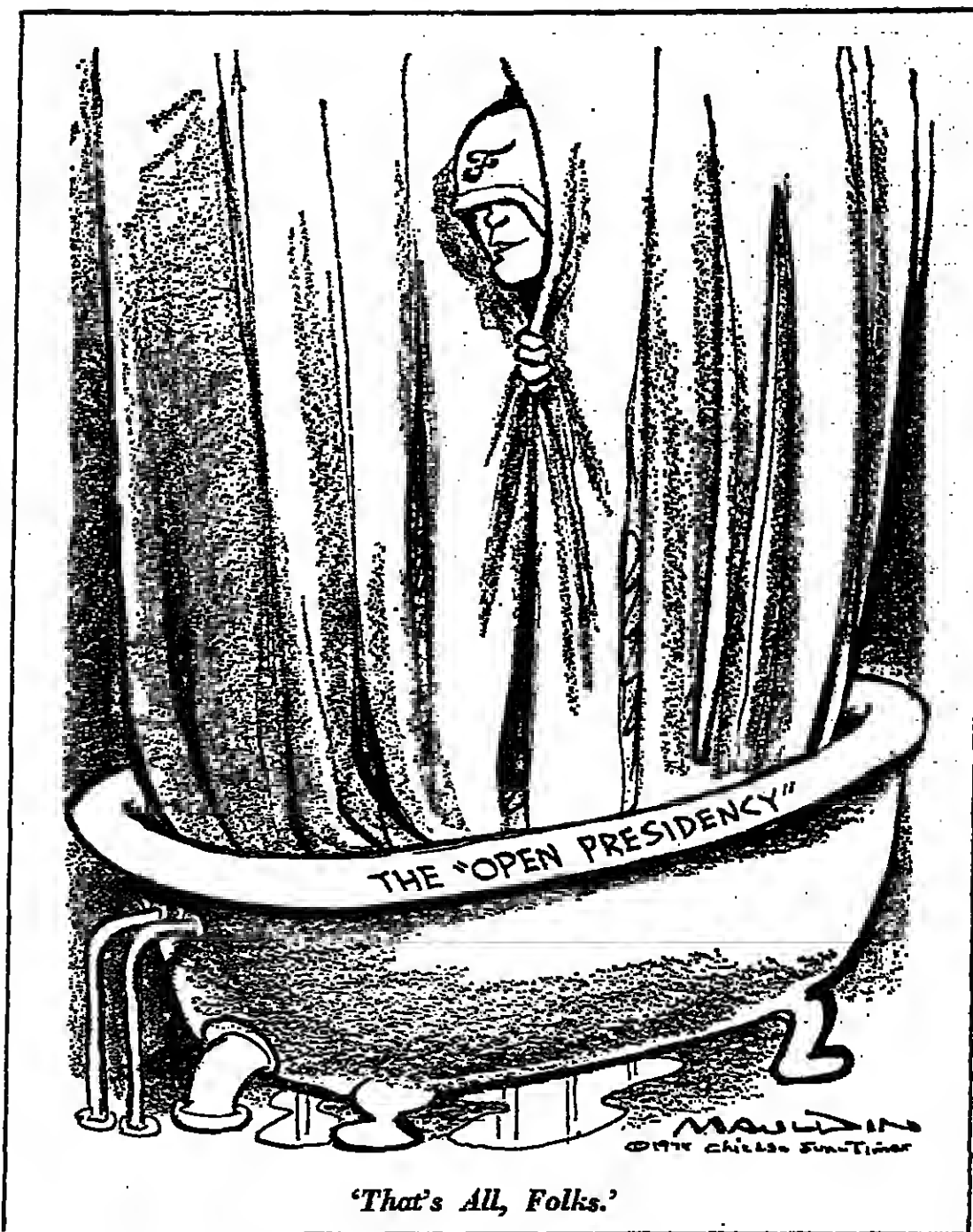
September 30, 1899

NEW YORK—Every disinterested onlooker of the trouble between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and every lover of peace, must ardently wish, if not hope, that an armed conflict may yet be averted. War is always to be deprecated, but a war between Britain and Boer in South Africa is especially to be deplored. For one of the dangers, and unknown, of a war between the two would be the possible terrible consequences that the war would have on the development and prosperity of South Africa.

Fifty Years Ago

September 30, 1924

NEW YORK—The Washington Senators clinched the American League pennant today when they defeated the Boston Red Sox by a score of 4-2. By virtue of this victory Washington earned the right to oppose the New York Giants in the World Series, which will begin in Washington next Saturday. The Giants, under John J. McGraw, won the pennant for the fourth consecutive time, while veteran pitcher Walter Johnson can finally hurl in a World Series after 18 years faithful service to the Washington team.



"That's All, Folks."

The State Department Summit

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Over the weekend the foreign and finance ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan were meeting privately at the State Department to discuss the world economic crisis. This is the first indication that the major industrial nations have finally recognized that they must try to agree on common policies to deal with the common threat of worldwide inflation, soaring prices of oil and other raw materials, and the consequent danger of economic depression and financial, social and political anarchy.

This was a limited meeting with limited purposes, with some awkward handicaps. Canada, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and many others were left out, but it was at least a beginning by the big boys toward cooperation. France was in on the discussions this time along with Japan, so that the major industrial nations of America, Europe and Asia were finally talking together.

Earlier this year, they were dealing with this critical problem separately, and fussing with one another about how to analyze what everybody agreed was a worldwide crisis. France was suspicious of American "domination." Europe didn't want to negotiate earlier this year with America and Japan at the same table, but in the last few months there has been a major change about procedures, if not about policy.

Criticism

President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger have been criticized in the last few days for over-dramatizing the problem and seeming to threaten the oil-producing states with military action, if the latter did not roll back the prices that were disrupting the economies of the industrial and underdeveloped states alike.

"Sovereign nations," Ford said in Michigan the other day, "cannot allow their policies to be dictated, or their fate decided, by artificial rigging and distortion of world commodity prices." "Throughout history," he added, "nations have gone to war over natural advantages such as water, food, or convenient passages on land or sea." And now, he insisted, "energy" oil prices set by the oil-producing nations and their cartel were threatening "the breakdown of world order and safety."

Kissinger was more subtle, but Ford's remarks were taken in the Arab world as a military threat, and this troubled the Japanese and the Europeans, for the threat did not seem to be credible. It violated the first rule of diplomacy, namely that nations should never threaten to do what they are not prepared to do, or suggest policies their allies could not afford to support.

Dangers

Nevertheless, the Ford-Kissinger speeches did dramatize the dangers, and, what was largely forgotten, insisted that cooperation by the industrial nations with one another and with the oil-producing nations was imperative if the world was not to lurch down into political, social, and financial chaos.

What the President and the secretary of state were saying, not too subtly, was that a continuation of soaring oil prices would shatter the world as we know it, that it would lead to unemployment and human misery all over the world, that democracy might not be able to sur-

vive inflation at the present rate, and might even lead to Communist or other authoritarian governments in many parts of what now remains of the free world.

The facts before the ministers in Washington were not in dispute. These facts demonstrated the strain on the industrial nations by the rise in oil prices, and also the dramatic swing of monetary reserves to the producers of oil. Here are the basic facts and projections of the money flowing out of the industrial nations and to the oil producers as the result of the rising price of fuel.

Payments by (in billions of dollars)			
Year	United States	Other major	Importers
1972	49 billion	14.0 billion	
1973	8.5	21.1	
1974	35.2	74.8	
1975	27.0	81.0	
1976	30.3	90.7	
1980	43.3	129.7	
1985	64.0	182.0	

The movement of revenues into the oil-producing (OPEC) countries over this same period is estimated by the U.S. government and the World Bank as follows:

Oil revenues of OPEC countries	
Year	Oil revenues of OPEC countries
1972	18.9 billion
1973	28.6
1974	100.0
1975	108.0
1976	121.0
1980	173.0
1985	265.0

On the basis of these staggering figures, the primary questions before the ministers at the State Department were how the oil-consuming nations were going to meet these bills, and what the oil-producing countries were going to do with this vast and growing accumulation of petrodollars.

The trend in the industrial world is toward more unemployment and social and political disruption. In the underdeveloped world, particularly in Africa and the Indian subcontinent, the trend is toward hunger, malnutrition and death. In the oil-producing countries, the trend is toward riches almost beyond absorption and control. In the world at large, the trend is obviously toward revolutionary change.

No wonder, then, that the State Department was surrounded this weekend with unusual secrecy and

security measures. The major nations have just begun to think together about the alarming consequences of inflation. They are all diverted by domestic, economic and political crises, with weak governments, most of them facing elections, but at least they are now recognizing that they are faced by problems beyond their national control, and have to find international remedies for what is obviously a worldwide danger.

President at the Crossroads

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—When President Ford quietly slipped out of the White House recently for a limousine ride up Pennsylvania Avenue to breakfast with old congressional cronies, his performance showed both why his young presidency is in crisis and why it may yet work itself out of trouble.

Mr. Ford went to the Capitol Hill Club for the weekly meeting of the Chowder and Marching Society, the elitist House Republican group to which the President belonged for 25 years. Old friends were troubled by his vague, rambling answers to their questions. Although he was one of the party's budget experts in the house, Mr. Ford labored terribly in replying to questions about spending. "It didn't seem like the same old Jerry," a C&M member confided.

But the fact he was there at all is significant. Mr. Ford was treated no differently than other guests at C&M breakfasts—government officials, journalists, academicians; he was given ten minutes to speak and then was subjected to questions. What more, such give-and-take sessions are common on the President's schedule.

Thus, the Capitol Hill breakfast pointed to where Mr. Ford stands after seven weeks as president. His unsatisfactory answers showed he simply has not taken hold of the presidency and its problems. But his presence at the breakfast underscored that he is not now and hopefully never will be the isolated president that Richard Nixon was from the beginning. Because Mr. Ford talks to many people and actu-

The American Dream Is Not an Export Item

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—For a quarter-century, the United States has been trying to do good, encourage political liberty, and promote social justice in the Third World. But in Latin America, where it has traditionally been a friend and protector, and in Asia, where it has made the most painful sacrifices of its young men and its wealth, its relationships have mostly proved to be a recurring source of sorrow, waste and tragedy. Ironically, we get on best today with the black African countries where, except for a brief flurry of enthusiasm in the Kennedy years, American relations have been marked mostly by indifference and mutual incomprehension.

We have been seeking in the Third World to exercise power beyond our capacity to devise political instruments that could make wise use of our power. In trying to do good, we have been living beyond our moral resources and have fallen into hypocrisy and self-righteousness. We have tried to export our idea of democracy and of the economically abundant good life, and have discovered this dream is not for export.

No morally sensitive people could be indifferent to the Third World's claims of human comradeship. A newspaper article about the misery of Calcutta or a photograph of the starving children in sub-Saharan Africa is enough to evoke anguish. We are all members of the human community and these are our brothers and sisters though we may never learn their names. Their plight impels us to action in the sphere of private charity or in the political realm as citizens urging our government to adopt constructive policies on food and foreign aid.

Power in Dispute

But it is not individual or national humanitarianism that is in dispute. It is the use of military, economic and political power—power that is immense but that still has limits. Events have shown that American military power is almost irrelevant in the Third World. After the Korean war and then the long ordeal in Vietnam, no American government is likely to go to war again on the mainland of Asia or in Latin America.

But given the human misery and uneven economic development of much of Latin America, and given the fragility of such political freedoms and the liberal middle-class institutions as were

developing there, more intervention seemed starkly adequate. Thus through assistance and the very anti-guerrilla army teams been intervening with motives.

But benevolence, in and hard work have proved to be enough. Chile was the problem. The CIA's was to prevent a takeover of power by Allende and the radical supporting him. Having less than two-fifths of in a three-way race, the mandate for the Soviet Union was to prevent a takeover of power by Allende and the radical supporting him. Having less than two-fifths of in a three-way race, the mandate for the Soviet Union was to prevent a takeover of power by Allende and the radical supporting him. Having less than two-fifths of in a three-way race, the mandate for the Soviet Union was to prevent a takeover of power by Allende and the radical supporting him.

But by intervening complicated situation, implicated the United States in a quest for military dictatorship, torture and has destroyed freedoms and liberties it was trying to play God with of the Chilean people a fiasco. Only the Chile can save Chile's freed

Niebuhr War

The theologian Reinhold Niebuhr warned us at the of the postwar era in these secular misadventures: "No individual, even the most good enough to a purpose in history."

We disregarded the With our enthusiasm, habits, and our crisis we tried to advance ideals and our politics and have rarely succeeded. The Green Berets to clandestine activities, rines proudly wading Cam Rant Bay, Amer been imitating in life paradoxes of Graham character in fiction.

If we are not to a venturist excesses by unwise isolationist will need new habits of and skepticism. Most need a clearer percept history's long unfold not responsible for its

ally listens to what they say, he knows he is in trouble. Moreover, the arrival from Brussels last Thursday of Donald Rumsfeld to replace Gen. Alexander Haig as top White House staffer means Mr. Ford is at a crossroads. How Rumsfeld fares in curing the Ford presidency's present problems may well set its future course.

What both the President and Rumsfeld basically must seek is the spirit lost Sept. 8 when Mr. Ford issued his politically disastrous Nixon pardon. That requires an end to the present chaos on the White House staff and an end to the succession of blunders by Mr. Ford. Since both the chaos and blunders can be traced to Mr. Ford's refusal to cleanly cut the umbilical cord with the Nixon past, Rumsfeld's immediate task is obvious.

Although Mr. Ford privately betrays no illusions about the disgrace of his predecessor, he publicly displays only reverence for Nixon—perhaps out of excessive personal loyalty. The President's mind-set is reflected by those telephone calls to San Clemente and his reference to Nixon as "the President" five times in his Sept. 16 press conference.

The most politically damaging product of that mind-set was the premature Nixon pardon, but it also has produced rubber-stamping, 111-advised ambassadorial nominations inherited from Nixon and retaining Nixon White House staffers long beyond their time. So many Nixon aides remain as the walking dead, drawing pay but doing no work, that the White House today is a political charnel house.

David Gergen, head of the Nixon speechwriting team, was replaced a month ago by an old Ford associate (Frank Rich, longtime staffer on the Republican congressional campaign committee). Yet Gergen stays on the

job doing nothing. So of his speechwriters: Father John McInnis supposedly was fired in early August.

What may be worse holdovers doing not ever, is Nixon holdover great deal—as in the Domestic Council at Rep. Albert Quile's aid he had convinced did not vote on anti-poverty program. Domestic Council staffer who had gotten to Mr. Ford after Quile's straightened him out advice to veto the bill came from Nixon and reflected Nixon philosophy.

Blunder Pr

Nightmarish White operations clearly do Mr. Ford from him even old friends admit to make in the alien advice, a team of Fox on advisers might we ed him from self-dea as appointing N cal operative Peter J ambassador to Spain have prevented his se answers to press conf tions about Chile.

Two encouraging s week raised hope. One rival of Rumsfeld, too confident. The other a meeting politicians ar to what they say, th his presidency can b

Criticize Western Press

Yugoslavia and Russia Decide Avoid Public Rift Over Plot

By Malcolm W. Browne

BRAD, Sept. 29 (NYT).—Charges by Yugoslavia of a Soviet Union recently a subversive plot by local dissidents have appeared to have averted a public rift between Moscow and Belgrade over the matter.

Soviet press agency Tass

A Air Raid U.K. Post es Astray

PAST, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Two were detained by the Irish Republic to an apparent attempt to a British Army post from a light aircraft, security here reported.

plane, a small, single-engine, was commandeered from the Dundalk Club—just across the border from the Irish Republic—by asked guerrillas last night. of them forced a flying tor, Ian Swales, to fly and four explosive canisters about the same time, 20 large-jacketed members of Irish Republican Army's 3rd Wing were shooting Irish Army post at Cross in Ulster, near the border.

Attack on Ground

sources here said the air was apparently mounted with the ground attack which mortars and auto-weapons were used. the makeshift bomber did the target. The one bomber, out fell in open country, was blown up by British experts today.

hence, quarters in Belfast oops at an observation post cylinder-shaped object fell a light plane which then fell into the republic. of 23 mortar bombs fired post, which is deep in an area where about 30 British s have been killed in the air years, smashed through and damaged a storehouse, troops returned the fire casualties were reported here. plane made a safe emergency landing in a field at Ralte, on the republican side border, after Mr. Swales of the two guerrillas had running out of fuel.

bassy Urges to Fly More to Honduras

JICGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—The U.S. y here has asked Wash- for a further \$50 tons of hurricane victims. ssy officials said Amba- Philip Sanchez yesterday protein concentrate, and milk, to be delivered w, to feed an estimated persons in refugee camps xusands of others in isolages.

51 aircraft had arrived country by this morning od and medical supplies. est countries to send aid and France, which 14-man medical team. relief flights are now the northern commercial San Pedro Sula, center of saster area, where the number of refugees have better.

er Is Refloated

LA ARENAS, Chile, Sept. 29 (AP).—Salvage crews refloated Dutch ship super-Metula, 47 days after it round in the Strait of n with 156,000 tons of aboard, a Chilean naval ten said.

ally Findlay leries International

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described Western reports as "heinous inventions" and asserted that nothing could spoil friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

In more restrained terms, the Yugoslav Communist party weekly, *Kommunist*, asserted that foreign press reports had distorted and exaggerated the significance of the case.

But Belgrade's Communist leaders left many mysteries hanging and gave doubts persist in diplomatic quarters here as to long-term Soviet intentions in the Balkans.

The "Cominformist plot" as it has come to be known, was first publicly described by President Tito in a speech Sept. 12 in the industrial town of Jesenje.

Wide-Ranging Speech In the speech, which ranged widely over Yugoslav foreign and domestic policies, the President said that a group of "Cominformists" had been arrested for plotting to overthrow Yugoslavia's "self-management system" and "to form a new Communist party."

He said that security agents had seized from the "Stalinists" an "enormous amount of material printed abroad" and identified the leader of the group as "some individual who is outside our country."

A Western diplomat said it was understood from high Yugoslav party sources that "the Russians were caught with their hand in the cookie jar."

Since Marshal Tito's speech, only a few details have been disclosed. Official information is still limited to a statement issued Sept. 20 by the Yugoslav prosecutor's office, which said that at some undetermined time courts in the Montenegro towns of Pec and Titograd had convicted 32 persons "connected with Informbureau (Cominform) émigrés acting abroad against our country."

The statement identified only two of the defendants, neither of whom was known nationally. It said that the 32 received sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years.

Subsequent disclosures, usually made casually as parts of unrelated articles in the local press have included the information that some alleged conspirators were active members of the Yugoslav Communist party.

Some Western military analysts and diplomats have concluded in the last year, and particularly since the Cyprus crisis developed, that the Soviet Union at some point will seek access to the Mediterranean through Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast.

Intervention Bid

According to this view, the recent Soviet plot, if it existed, was intended to create a Soviet-oriented group in Yugoslavia that eventually could claim to represent the nation as a whole while appealing for Soviet military intervention.

The occasion for such action might arise, it is suggested, in the chaotic conditions and power struggle that might follow the death of President Tito, who is 82.

Such a tactic was used by the Russians in 1968 as a pretext for their military intervention in Czechoslovakia against the increasingly free government of Alexander Dubcek, who was deposed as premier.

Whatever the case here, Belgrade apparently has no intention of disclosing more of the matter than it has done already.

The assumption is that at this point the danger is considered past, as if Yugoslavia feels that the Russians have been sufficiently embarrassed to refrain from further attempts.

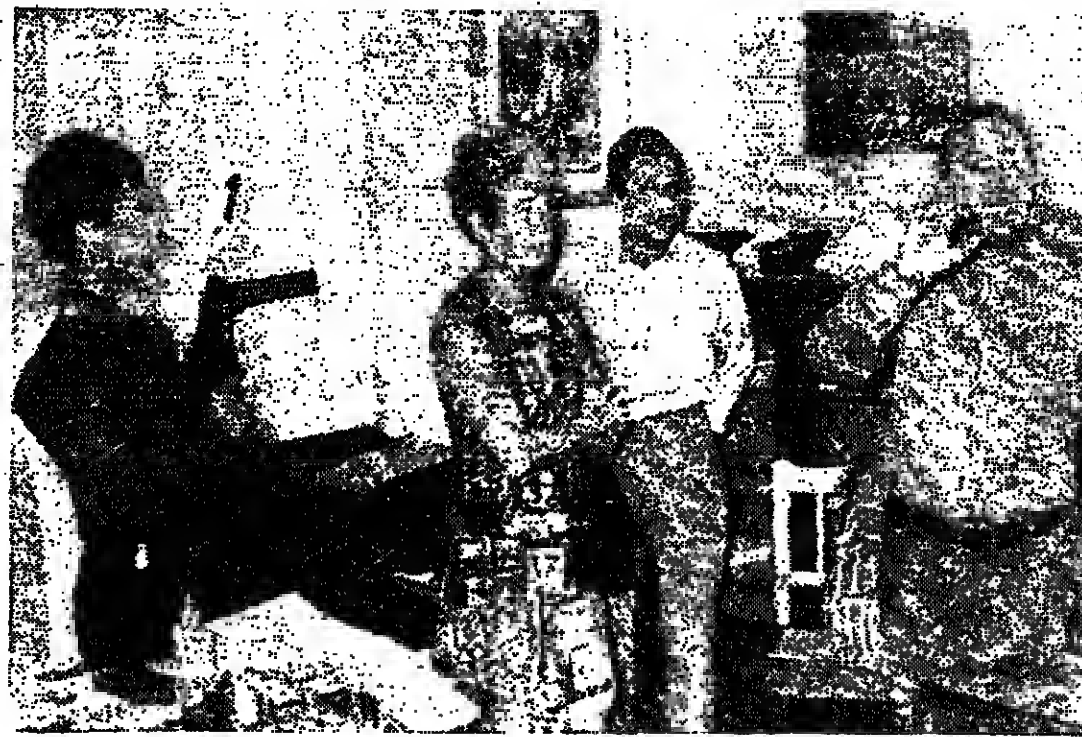
61 Chileans Given Jail Terms, Exile In Anti-Army Plot

SANTIAGO, Sept. 29 (AP).—A military judge has ordered 61 persons jailed or exiled for periods of 200 days to 25 years for participating in an alleged plot against the military that led to the overthrow last September of President Salvador Allende.

All were convicted of attempting to infiltrate the armed forces to implement an alleged "Plan Z," calling for the assassination of military leaders.

Chile's military rulers say this plan prompted the revolt that overthrew Allende's leftist civilian government on Sept. 11, 1973. Allende died during the coup.

Sixty-seven persons — officers and enlisted men of the Chilean Air Force and some civilians — went on trial in April on charges related to the alleged plot. A general and another member of the air force died in prison. Four persons sentenced to death had their sentences reduced to 30 years.



HOSTAGE—American diplomat Barbara Hutchison under guard in Santo Domingo.

6 Hostages Held 3d Day in Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 29 (AP).—An unknown number of terrorists held over in the Venezuelan Consulate continued today to hold six hostages—including a woman official of the U.S. Embassy—whom they kidnapped Friday.

Negotiations appeared to be stalled on the terrorists' demands for \$1 million and the release from Dominican Republic jails of 33 political prisoners.

But there was no sign that the armed kidnappers might implement their threat to kill their captives.

As temperatures mounted above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38.3 C), the kidnappers and their captives received their first food and drink in 24 hours. Sandwiches and bottles of soda were delivered by the Most Rev. Hugo Polanco, the Catholic archbishop, and Salvador Pitaluga, secretary of the Dominican newsmen's association.

Archbishop Polanco said that the American woman, Barbara Hutchison, 47, head of the U.S. Information Service's operations in the Dominican Republic, appeared to be in good condition. He said that the terrorists told him that one person had been injured, without specifying whether it was a kidnapper or one of the hostages, among whom was Venezuela's consul-general.

The archbishop and the newsmen's representative said that they had been allowed by the terrorists to enter the Venezuelan Consulate "in a humanitarian capacity," and that they had not presented any offers from the Dominican, U.S. or Venezuelan governments.

Dispute Over Numbers

They said that they delivered 12 sandwiches and 12 bottles of soft drinks, one sandwich and one bottle of soda for each terrorist and each hostage. This report supported statements from the national police that there were six kidnappers and six captives in the building, despite a telephone claim by a terrorist that there were 23 members of his band inside.

The archbishop said that the terrorist group's leader had given him a message telling the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires that "we need medicine and other food, but otherwise everyone is in good health except for the problem of water."

Bottles with messages from the hostages were thrown from the building yesterday and today. Police did not retrieve either of the bottles, apparently fearing gunfire from the two-story stucco consulate, which was surrounded by police.

A Chinese businessman—who was taken hostage while visiting the consulate Friday to seek a Venezuelan visa—escaped yesterday by jumping through the closed window of a washroom. The terrorists released a woman and a 9-year-old girl who were in the building when the take-over began.

The escape reportedly told police that the terrorists had two or three sticks of dynamite.

Utilities Cut Off

The government yesterday cut off the building's electric power and telephone service, then restored it, then cut it again this morning. Because water is fed to the consulate through electric pumps, there is no water without electricity.

Dominican officials refused to comment on negotiations, but there appeared to be little or no bargaining in progress. In addition to Miss Hutchison and

U.S. Ammunition Stolen

BANGKOK, Sept. 29 (AP).—About 71,000 rounds of ammunition were stolen from U.S. storehouses at Ubon Air Base in northeastern Thailand between February and May, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Argentine Police Break Up Procession for Slain Leftist

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—The police used tear gas today to disperse a funeral procession of about 5,000 persons attending rites for assassinated leftist lawyer Silvio Frondizi.

Mr. Frondizi, 67, a brother of former President Arturo Frondizi, was killed on Friday by a gang who kidnapped him from his home and later dumped his body near Buenos Aires Airport.

His son-in-law, Luis Mendiburu, an engineer, was also killed when he tried to stop the kidnapping. An extreme rightist "death squad," calling itself the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA), said it was responsible for the killings.

The police stopped today's procession shortly after it left a college near the city center, where a wake for the two victims was held. They ordered the mourners to disperse, took over the two hearse and drove them rapidly to the cemetery.

Angered by chants of "murderers" and the banners of the Montoneros guerrilla movement, the police fired large quantities of tear gas and chased fleeing demonstrators, witnesses said.

The deaths of Mr. Frondizi and his son-in-law brought to more than 90 the number of persons killed for political reasons in Argentina since the death of President Juan Peron on July 1.

The AAA has claimed responsibility for the assassinations of more than a dozen persons they described as "Marxist traitors" during the last two weeks and threatened the lives of many more, including congressmen, university teachers and show business personalities.

Congress yesterday gave President Isabel Peron the extra powers she had sought to combat extremism. An anti-subversion bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, after earlier approval by the Senate.

despite opposition protests that some of its provisions could be used to curb peaceful opposition.

The legislation provides for prison terms of up to eight years for anyone attempting to change the country's political structure "by means not laid down by the constitution" and restricts press reporting of the activities of illegal groups.

Göteborg Has a Squawk GÖTEBORG, Sweden, Sept. 29 (AP).—Road signs directing motorists to the center of the city were changed during the night recently to read Ankburg, which means Duckburg, where Donald Duck lives. The police said they suspected it was a college prank.

Venezuela's Consul-General Jesus de Gregorio, police said that the hostages included the Venezuelan vice-consul, a Spanish priest and two female Dominican secretaries. A hostage said by telephone yesterday that a Dominican man was among the hostages, but police denied that report.

Led by former journalist Rafael Mendez Vargas, a convicted airline hijacker, the terrorists took over the building about noon Friday after abducting Miss Hutchison from in front of her office. In addition to the \$1 million

from the U.S. government and the prisoners' release, they were said by Carl Davis, a State Department official who flew in from Washington, to have demanded a means of getting out of the country. There were reports that they wanted a plane to fly to Cuba or Mexico.

President Joaquín Balaguer's government rejected all the demands except safe conduct from the Dominican Republic, which shares with Haiti the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, between Cuba and Puerto Rico.

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Silvio Frondizi

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Saigon Loses Initiative in Two Regions

Communist Attacks Begin to Take Toll

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Sept. 29 (NYT).—Although a relative lull has settled over the battlefields of South Vietnam, Communist forces appear to have achieved a critical degree of momentum in the northern and southernmost provinces that is profoundly worrying to Saigon commanders.

The Communists have undoubtedly got the initiative, noted a highly informed Western military observer. "And once the rot sets in, it gets hard to stop. It has a snowballing effect."

The deterioration of Saigon government control is particularly noticeable in the northern provinces of Quang Nhai, Quang Nam, and, recently, Thua Thien; in the populous lower Mekong Delta, incessant Communist attacks on military outposts have seriously eroded government control.

A senior Western analyst argued that "on paper" the Communists gains are not all that great. But he acknowledged that the heavy summer fighting, compounded by American congressional cuts in military assistance, has sharply cut into the morale of South Vietnamese commanders.

Sympathy for Communists

The situation in Quang Nhai, a poor province with a history of sympathy for the Communists, is particularly disquieting to Saigon.

The South Vietnamese 2d Division, not one of the army's best, has lost a series of outposts to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong throughout the summer. "They've been mauled," a military analyst said.

Saigon's forces are now essentially defending a narrow belt of highway running north and south through the province. In the coastal town of Sa Huynh, which was briefly seized by the Communists at the Jan. 28 ceasefire, soldiers can watch North Vietnamese truck convoys moving on a road parallel to Highway 1.

A similar situation prevails in Quang Nam Province, which has also been the scene of heavy fighting. The 2,400-man 1st Airborne Regiment—perhaps the best in the South Vietnamese Army—is warily picking its way in the direction of Thang Duc district town, 34 miles southwest of Danang, which fell to the Communists on Aug. 7.

But the paratroopers' progress has been slow. An earlier effort to reclaim lost ground in Duc Duc and Que Son Districts reportedly was not successful.

Thieu Ouster Asked

SAIGON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Opposition politicians held a brief rally in downtown Saigon today and called for the overthrow of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

A handful of politicians held the rally at the height of the morning market hour. About 200 persons gathered to hear their speeches.

Uniformed police stood by but did not interfere. However, on several occasions plainclothesmen tried to grab banners denouncing Mr. Thieu, and there were brief scuffles.

Pathet Lao Free 188

VIENTIANE, Laos, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao today released a second group of prisoners of war—44 Laotians and 64 Thai volunteers—at an airfield in north-eastern Laos.

No prisoners were released by the government, which said that it had none to free.

Göteborg Has a Squawk

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Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Utility, Expertise Questioned

'Old-Fashioned' Kremlinologists Become an Endangered Species

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—They were oracles, soothsayers, prophets, scholars. They knew the best of times and now have fallen on the worst of times. Their utility questioned, their expertise suspect, Kremlinologists have become an endangered species.

A few still analyze portents for clues to power relationships. But interviews with defenders and critics of Kremlinology—and with Kremlinologists—convey an image of decline.

Prof. George Kennan of the Institute for Advanced Study attributed the low state of Kremlinology to the passing of the cold war, the shortage of funds for educational institutions, China edging out Russia in public interest and, finally, "the dull uniformity and unchangeability of the Soviet leadership for the last seven or eight years."

"It's not even stability," noted Michel Tatu, the author of "Power in the Kremlin." "It's an absolute freeze."

Aged 10 Years

"In 10 years all they managed to do is age 10 years," said Leo Labedz, the editor of *Survey*, a journal that specializes in Communist affairs.

"There's rather a dearth of political personality among the top people," suggested Robert Conquest, a London-based expert whose "Power and Policy in the U.S.S.R." was one of the first big Kremlinology books. "These are really an aging lot," he said.

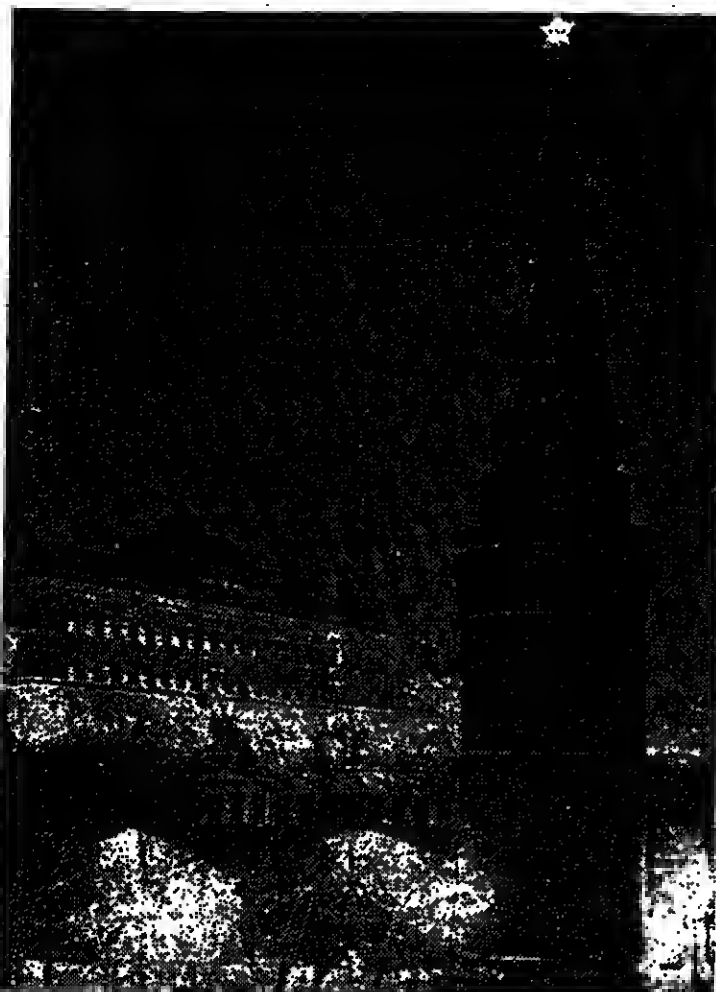
"Even when I was writing about whether Brezhnev or Kossygin would come out on top, it didn't really matter," noted Edward Crankshaw, another British specialist. He called Kremlinology "old-fashioned, out-of-date."

Surfeit of Data

"As a general key to understanding, Kremlinology is either misleading or pointless," said Abraham Brumberg, a former editor of *Problems of Communism*, a publication of the U.S. Information Agency.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the director of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia University, said the surfeit of information made interpretation more difficult.

Karel van het Reve of the Heren Foundation in Amsterdam, which publishes the writing of Soviet dissidents, noted:



"Formerly you had only the official sources. Now you have a lot of people writing independently, and it's more interesting to listen to Sakharov and Amalrik and Solzhenitsyn than to read Pravda."

Prof. Richard Pipes of Harvard University said that Kremlinology is "going out of style." "Alas," noted Mr. Tatu, "I don't see any very interesting work being done."

Kremlinology has never been universally esteemed, and it has always been far from a science. Prof. David Joravsky of Northwestern University defined Kremlinology as "an effort to do archival research in high Soviet politics without access to the archives."

Sacred Text

The principal source is the controlled Soviet press, ponderous with sacred texts demanding obedience. Arguments, citations, even single words are chosen not haphazardly but to express or compel adherence. A phrase can

signal a new policy, a reversal of alliances, a fall from grace.

When *Izvestia*, the government daily, reported speeches, did it characterize applause as "friendly," "tumultuous" or "loud, prolonged"? If *Pravda*, the party organ, modified the rigidly stylized greeting to Yugoslavia, was it only the party's secretary-general who could control the switch?

So much could be read into the leaders' standing by analyzing the line-up during parades on Red Square. On May 1, 1959, it was Voroshilov, Khrushchev, Nikoyan, Suslov, Kirichenko, Kozlov, Puztsev, Shvernik, and on Nov. 7, Voroshilov, Khrushchev, Mikoyan, Suslov, Kozlov, Puztsev, Kirichenko, Shvernik, "Sure enough," as Mr. Tatu put it, Alexei Kirichenko, a member of the Soviet leadership in the late 1950s, was purged in January, 1960.

Vernon Aspaturian, of Pennsylvania State University, whimsically analyzed Kremlinology by photo while he was with the Rand Corp. He wrote: "If one looks very closely, one can observe that there appears to be a faint halo around

the first secretary's occipital region."

The smallest grain of evidence is glist for this mill.

"Whether first secretary is spelled with a capital 'P' is sometimes given too much importance," suggested Mr. Conquest, "but it's not worth absolutely ignoring if there's nothing else."

The story of Lavrenti Beria at the Bolshoi Theater is the supreme cautionary tale. When the dreaded secret police chief failed to turn up at a performance in the summer of 1953, a New York newspaper suggested, "Perhaps Beria doesn't like ballet." Two days later, the announcement of his arrest was made.

Who comes to the airport to greet a visiting dignitary? Who is unavoidably detained?

"Why did Brezhnev fail to sign the obituary of Nikolai Shvernik?" demanded Christian Duvet, a West German Kremlinologist who analyzes the Soviet press for Radio Liberty, in Munich.

A Foreshadowing

Mr. Tatu insisted that it was vital to study the movement of personnel—a subordinate's demotion may foreshadow a patron's disgrace. He suggested that a computer would help in the analysis.

Kremlinologists see rivalries for power disguised as clashes between policies: détente vs. armament; central power vs. regional; liberals vs. hardliners; heavy industry vs. light; agriculture vs. industry.

"The whole thing is reduced to hairs and doves—a caricature—when the reality is more complicated," said Mr. Labedz.

Kremlinologists prepare themselves for the last crisis as generals do for the last war. Kremlinology is a useful help in good hands, with analytical depth that is historical, sociological, political but not just as a methodological key to open the door of the Kremlin or to look through the keyhole," he said.

Bushkin, Kukushkin

"So the leaders change. Tweedledee is replaced by Tweedledum (Alex Nove, another specialist, called them Bushkin and Kukushkin.) It's always the same thing. It's either—or—either soft or hard—and soft is always replaced by hard, and hard by soft."

"Among all the Kremlinologists, none predicted the fall of Khrushchev," Mr. Labedz said.

"It would have been amazing for the outside world to have been aware of the situation before Khrushchev was," rejoined Mr. Tatu.

For all its shortcomings, is there any alternative to Kremlinology? Philosopher Sidney Hook noted that one tries to predict the weather even if one's tools are inadequate. "One doesn't throw compass and sextant away," he said, "but one tries to make matters more and more exact."

'Blank Walls'

Mr. Tatu suggested that one could record what happened and wait for the next surprise or try to find out "what lurks behind the blank walls."

"Are paleontologists frowned upon for trying to reconstruct a skeleton from one vertebra?" he asked in his book.

"We have got a lot of flesh around the bones," objected Mr. Labedz, but Mr. Tatu was unmoved. "Kremlinology is a method of investigation," he insisted. "It depends how one uses it."

"In this field everybody has his own ax to grind," suggested Set Madrosian, a Kremlinologist who recently retired from the Foreign Broadcast Information Service of the CIA. "My ax? Namely that Brezhnev has suffered as a result of the Middle East crisis."

Nukes, Not Nuances

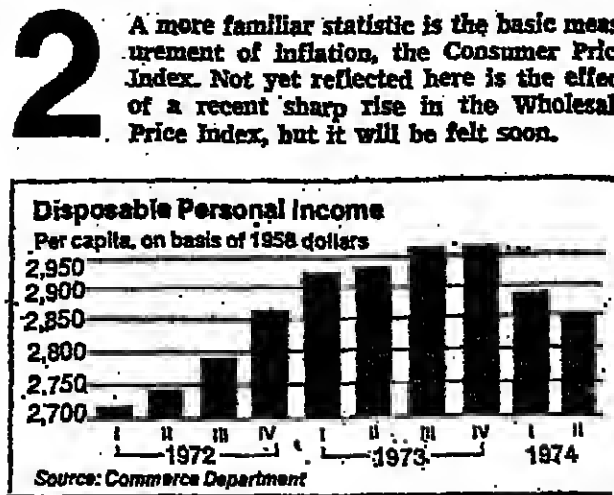
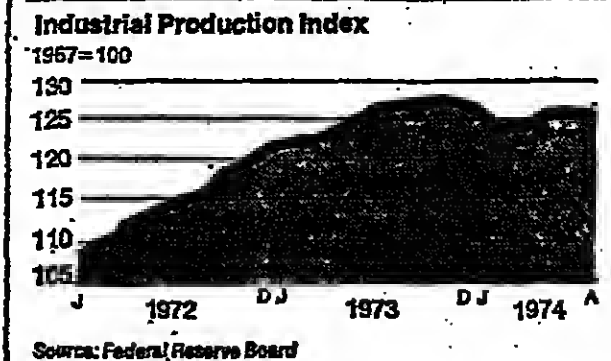
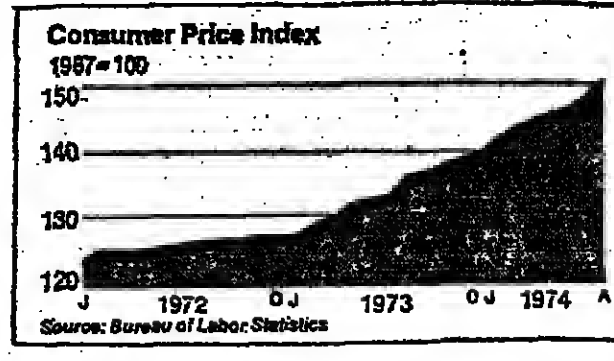
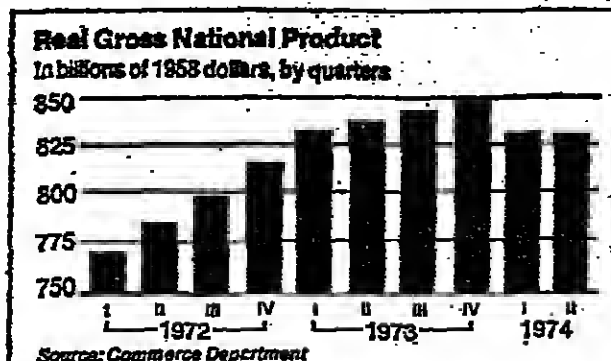
Mr. Madrosian complained that "Kremlinologists speak only to Kremlinologists." And an erstwhile colleague suggested:

"People here rely less on Kremlinology and more on technical types of analysis. Schlesinger is reported to have said, 'Count nukes, not nuances,' and I think a lot of people agree."

While Kremlinology slumps, Pekingology prospers. Sometimes the Pekingologists seem to be reading the leaves left in the cup by Kremlinologists, as when Ting Wang, discussing "the succession problem" in China, cautioned: "New and unexpected developments could conceivably alter the picture entirely."

What the Shouting Is All About: The World's Economy in Outline

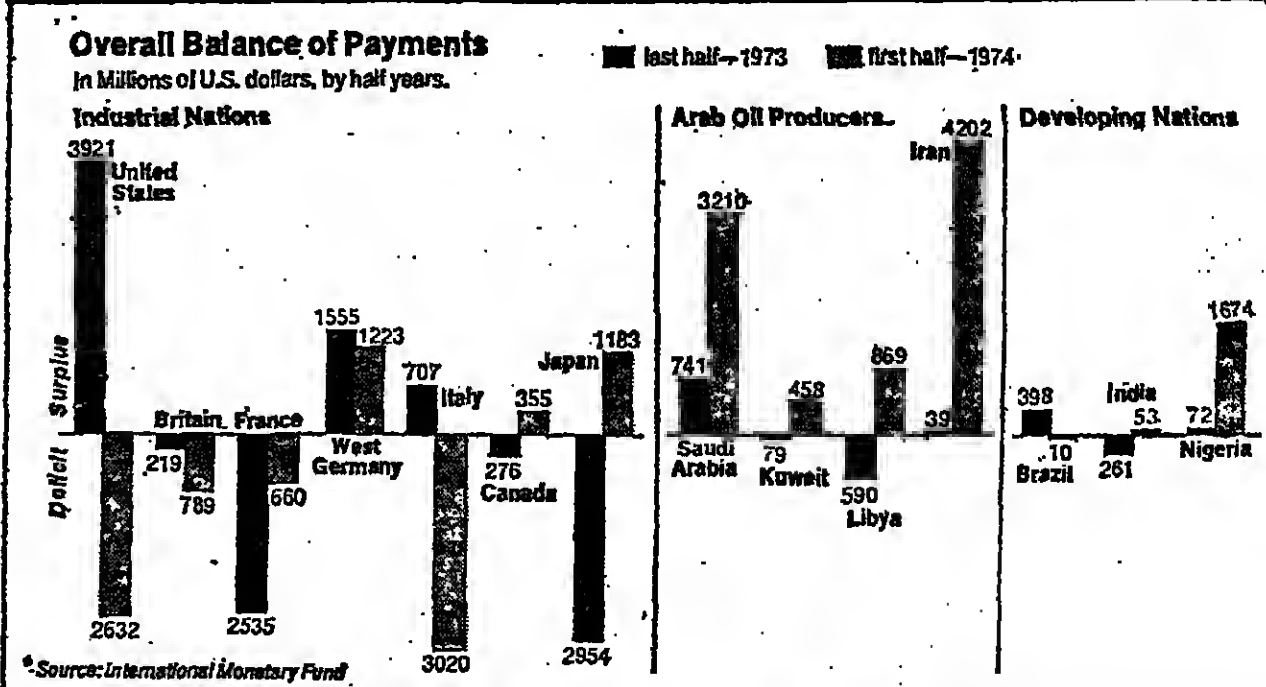
The American Economy



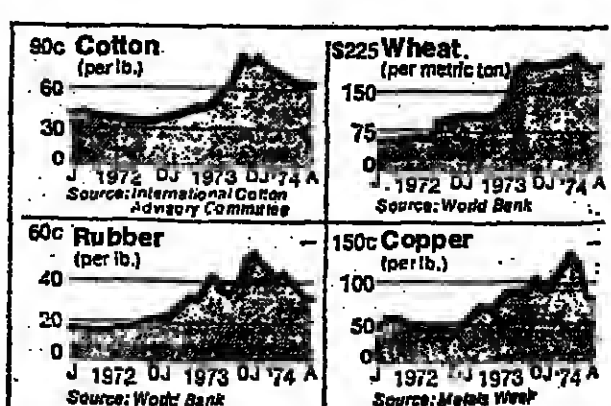
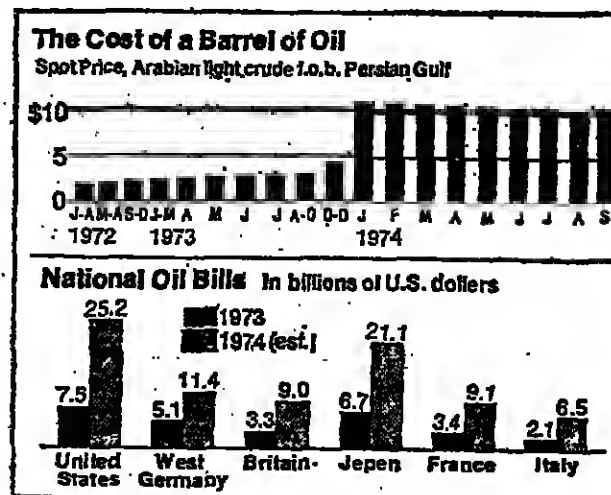
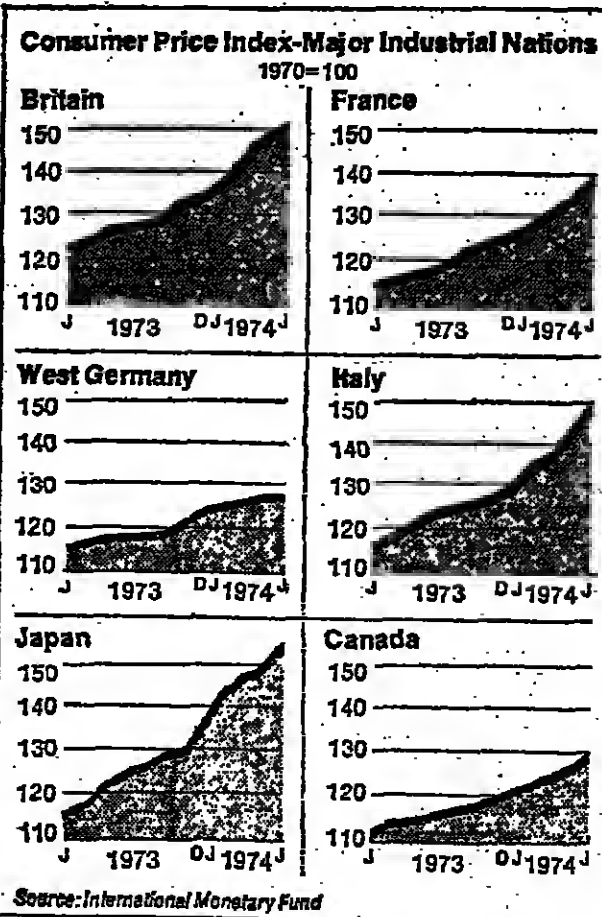
1 Except for relatively minor slowdowns, for 30 years America has prospered. Now it suffers an aberration often called stagflation, a combination of inflation and economic stagnation. The stagnation is evident in the Real Gross National Product chart, measuring all goods and services, and Industrial Production Index, measuring manufacturing, mining and utilities.

3 There is no single measure for the combined effect of both stagnation and inflation on the individual citizen. The chart above shows what is available for spending after payment of taxes; less and less

The World Economy



1 The basic fact of the world economy is the drastic shift of financial power following the rise in prices late last year. For some fully industrial countries, including Britain and Italy, the effect measured in trade balance has been catastrophic. Others, like West Germany, with a robust export trade, and Canada, with its own oil, have fared well. In the developing world, Brazil, which has hit oil, has done poorly, oil-rich Nigeria well. The oil nations' figures show where the rest of the world money has gone; how and where that money is invested is a major question.



2 Inflation is the other international economic experience. It is worldwide, and the United States is better off than most. Some smaller nations not shown in the charts above are suffering far worse inflationary rates. Reading history, world leaders fear the social upheaval inflation causes even more than inflation itself; Henry Kissinger reportedly thinks it may be close in Italy.

3 The financing of the Vietnam war and over-ambitious national budgets are among the causes of worldwide inflation. So are the commodity prices shown above, as measured by generally accepted market guidelines. The recent slight drops in these prices may indicate that stagnation, in the form of lessened demand, has now come to the world, as well as U.S. marketplace

Tehran's Relaxed View of Ramadan

By James F. Clarity

TEHRAN (NYT).—The people of Tehran, who like to feel that there is a distinctly Tehranian way of doing things, are observing the solemn Muslim month of Ramadan.

In the Muslim world, Ramadan is traditionally a time of attentive prayer and of fasting from sunrise to sunset to expunge past sins and to gain spiritual merit. But many residents of Tehran, especially those with university educations, say that observance of the restrictions of the holy month is relaxing.

These Tehranians, who are quick to remind a foreigner that they are Muslims but not Arabs, an important social distinction here, add that while tens of thousands of Persians in this capital try to observe Ramadan strictly, an even number seem to ignore the demands of their religion.

They emphasize that the Iranian national religion is Islam of the Shiite sect and not one of the more rigid sects that predominate in the Arab world.

The difference in attitude toward religion, they say, is related to the fact that Islam was imported here by Arab conquerors in the seventh century, replacing Zoroastrianism.

During Ramadan, Muslims are supposed to eat nothing from dawn to sunset. They are supposed to try especially hard not to lie, to curse or insult another person. All sexual activity during daylight hours is forbidden. Smoking is not allowed. Any violation of these restrictions invalidates the entire day of spiritual merit the believer might have gained.

Sun's Timetable

Variations of observance of these rules have been evident in Tehran since Ramadan began Sept. 18. As an example, for years there had been no need to try to differentiate between a white string and a black string to see if the dawn and the day's fast had arrived. Now the newspapers print a table for Ramadan

use, giving the exact times of sunrise and sunset.

Small sidewalk shops that sell beer and vodka are closed, but any Tehranian knows he can get a drink in a hotel and there are still local businessmen, albeit in reduced numbers, having lunch and drinks in hotels and some restaurants during fasting hours.

On Firouz Avenue, near the main bazaar area, a teen-aged boy seemed to be the only violator of the fast in public view at noon one recent day. The boy held a bag of potato chips to his mouth and chomped as he zigzagged on foot through the automobile traffic.

Noon Prayers

At the mosques of Tehran, office workers and laborers gathered to offer their noon prayers, led by the mullahs, Islamic clergymen. On the streets, many women wore the long, veil-like "chadors" that are supposed to enhance their modesty. But many other women, mostly young, wore tight-fitting trousers and armless cotton shirts.

"The mullah would be unhappy if he saw that," said a middle-aged man, pointing out a Persian girl in a skimpy pair of pants. Mullahs confronted with such immodesty often mumble prayers in Arabic for the salvation of the offender, the man said.

A chauffeur explained that he could eat lunch during Ramadan because he could interpret the law to mean that he was a traveler, therefore exempt from fasting. He noted that his wife, who works as a washerwoman, would observe the fast.

Airlines

Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the *Herald Tribune* than in any other European newspaper. Why? The *Tribune's* paper significant Europeans read, and it's on sale at more than 8,500 newsstands every day.

Music

From rock sessions to classical, the *Herald Tribune* keeps you as current on the current European musical scene. And you'll find advance news of concerts and festivals in the advertising columns of this newspaper.

News

Reporting as objective as humanly possible, plus background to put events into perspective—that's what we call news. Interpret this news with signed editorial comment and you have the *Herald Tribune*—Europe's one international newspaper.

Food

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime—and gourmet eat up the *Tribune's* food articles. Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the international *Herald Tribune*.

Nigeria

FOUND PROGRESS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NIGERIA'S continued advancement in economic and social activities is stressed by national ability and a general determination to ensure the essential coordination of courses, both human and material.

The main pillars of this concerted effort of national instruction were highlighted by the Head of the Federal Military Government, General Yakubu Gowon (the 1973/74 Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity) in his latest statement earlier this year. His theme was upliftment of the people's quality of life through liberal measures directed toward minimising burdens of rising cost.

In announcing anti-inflationary measures, he declared that "government would utilise the increased revenue earnings in petroleum to substitute for traditional revenues from duties on local industries and, in addition, main imported inflation limits. Import and case duties on goods affected have been reduced."

Increased housing construction is being facilitated by lower costs, both of materials and equipment. To meet food requirements, food items previously restricted are now permitted entry and transportation problems have been eased substantially at a national price level petroleum products and other vehicles through reduced costs.

A significant boost for rural advancement is the increase in producer prices payable for cash crops. These measures for sundries, cocoa, cotton, rice, palm oil and kenaf, copra, benzoin, yam, and other products provide incentives for farmers. To assist farmers deal with problems of credit, the Federal Government has established an Agricultural Bank, which has given out N4.6 billion (about US\$7 million) already.

The Role of Petroleum
The principal engine of economic growth is petroleum. As an oil-producing country, Nigeria has benefited from the increase in price of petroleum.

A deliberate government policy kept production at just over 2 million barrels per day in 1973/74 as Nigeria did not wish to take undue advantage of the disturbed situation in the world petroleum industry. Efforts will continue to ensure that maximum inter-venes successfully and effectively in the Nigerian petroleum industry. This year's objective will be to be fructified by government's involvement with petroleum marketing and servicing, as main goal of participation in petroleum exploration and production has been largely achieved by majority shareholding in ownership of major companies in this field by government.

An important project for celebrating Nigerian technological input to the national petroleum industry is the establishment of Petroleum Training Institute at Warri, a main site of the oil production, where a refinery is now constructed (the second refinery will be built at Kaduna).

The wastage of gas in oil fields, where about 300 million cubic feet are flared daily last year, amounted to over N500 million (about US\$70 million). It is hoped that recent studies of a collection, liquefaction and export of gas as well

as its conversion into petrochemicals will enable the establishment of a plant for the liquefaction of natural gas.

Anti-Drought Measures

As is generally known, Nigeria is dealing with problems caused by the sub-Saharan drought and has, so far, expended over N40 million (about US\$70 million) to relieve hardships. Work is, however, in hand to provide irrigation facilities and other requisites for long-term solutions to water shortages in the areas affected.

Five river-basin authorities are to be established. They are Niger River, Benue River, Hadejia-Jama'are River, Ogun River, and the Chad Basin.

Projects, which will be undertaken by these authorities, will mean more than containing droughts (and floods). Their main functions include:

- I. The exploitation of underground water resources by sinking bore holes.
- II. The construction of dams for irrigation and flood control purposes.
- III. The development of large-scale mechanized farming to increase the production of both food and industrial crops.
- IV. The control of soil erosion and desert encroachment through afforestation and other means.

The Chad Basin Development Authority is executing the first phase of the South Chad irrigation project covering 40,000 acres at a cost of N20 million. This project will be expanded to cover 100,000 acres in the next development plan period.

On January 30, this year, the foundation stone of the Bakolori Dam and Irrigation Project was laid. This is being handled by the Sokoto-Rima Basin Authority, whose immediate task is the execution of the project which will cost N110 million to complete and is the largest single agricultural project of its kind so far approved by government.

When the dam is built, water released will flow all the year round in the river more than 70 miles downstream. This means permanent water supply for the people and livestock living not only in the vicinity of the reservoir but also for those living along the river bank for a considerable distance downstream.

The project will also make it possible for farmers in the area to harvest two or three crops in a year.

It will create job opportunities for more than 10,000 workers in the flour and rice mills and the sugar and tomato and meat processing factories which will be sited in the project area.

The area will also have electricity from the hydro-electric power from the dam. The benefits of all these to the local community are obvious.

Supply of Electricity

Projects for the rehabilitation of electricity supply in war-affected areas have been completed and action is in hand for the improvement and expansion of generating capacity throughout Nigeria. The Ughelli plant (100 megawatt) has been completed and a new thermal plant at Sapele (300 megawatt) is being initiated to utilise natural gas resources. The Afam, Sokoto and Maiduguri power stations are being expanded to meet increased demands for electricity.

Industrial and domestic utilisation.

In addition, the machinery for distributing electrical power is being overhauled to facilitate transmission and ensure uninterrupted supply.

Iron and Steel Complex

Efforts are continuing for the establishment of the iron and steel complex in association with the Soviet Union and General Gowon's State Visit to that country last month has advanced the project.

Establishment of an iron and steel complex is part of the 1970-74 National Development Plan, but implementation of the project had been inevitably delayed by a number of time-consuming but essential studies and preliminary work, which must proceed actual implementation.

Extensive geological surveys of the whole country in the search for iron ore of sufficiently high quality has had to be commissioned, for instance, so that project design and location may be appropriately oriented to locally produced or to imported raw materials as the case may be.

The first results, were not very encouraging, but more recently, there have

been some spectacular developments in the course of the Steel Development Authority's investigations. High grade iron ore deposits have been identified particularly at Irake, Agbaja, Shokoshoko and Alakuta in Kwara State.

Also, drilling work on coal deposits in the Lafia area of Benue-Plateau State indicated that coal of high quality exists in that area.

In the light of these developments, the Federal Government has decided that the first national steel complex, based on local materials, should be sited between Alakuta and Lokoja in Kwara State.

Although implementation of the first project will necessarily take some more time, the Federal Government recognises the desirability of starting, as soon as possible, preliminary work on a second plant based on the direct reduction method which would make good use of Nigeria's abundance of natural gas.

Industrial Programme

By the end of 1975, the two Peugeot and Volkswagen passenger car assembly plants at Kaduna and Lagos respectively will be in production and should lead to further reductions in the price of vehicles.

Plans are in hand for the assembly of commercial vehicles in Ni-

geria and the selection of technical partners will be made shortly.

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Another project for the production of sugar has been launched in Suti (North-West) with Tate and Lyle (Nigeria) Limited as technical partners.

Road Development Programme

Road Development is one of the priority programmes in Nigeria. The Federal Government is executing a road programme of over N340 million. This amount does not include cost of road projects by State Governments.

Last month alone, the Federal Government awarded contracts worth N40,104,145.70. One of these is for the construction of the Maiduguri-Gamboru Road (N25,345,856.92), which will cover nearly 100 miles. The other two are for the little Gombe-Jimeta road. Projects already completed include the N23,658 million Apapa Road complex, Bouchi-Gombe-Yola road, Warri-Benin road,

phase 1 of Kano-Kari road, Benin-Araba road and the Sokoto-Ilela road (linking Nigeria and Niger). Some of the roads form part of the Inter and Trans African Highway systems.

It is the firm intention of the Federal Government to open up the country and thereby facilitate the movement of goods from one part of the country to another in order to enhance inter-state commerce and to boost external trade.

This is based on the policy of regional economic development, which is a sine qua non for the exploitation of the

country's economic resources.

The idea of opening up the country by means of a system of super highways has a deeper root than the economic factor, for it fosters nation-ness.

Education

Six universities and nine colleges of technology polytechnics, higher education institutions are playing a serious role in the production of urgently needed high-level manpower.

The Federal Government has established a Council for Management and Training to promote programmes for industrial management and an Administrative College is being established near Lagos.

Especially to enhance understanding among Nigerian youths, the Federal Government has set up "Unity Schools" all over the country—each State has one boys' and one girls' secondary school.

National education standards are being nurtured by a federal inspectorate and regular consultations among educational policy-makers and administrators from all the governments of the Federation.

Above all else, however, is the historical decision to introduce Universal Primary Education, which will be free and compulsory in all parts of the country in 1975. To this end, crash programmes for the production of teaching staff will commence this September.

Balance of Payments And Foreign Exchange Position

For the 1974-75 fiscal year, the Federal Government has authorized a foreign exchange budget involving an outflow of about N 2.7 billion and estimated receipts of N 3.2 billion. Thus there

will be a favourable balance at the end of the year which will further strengthen the external value of the Naira.

The performance of our external trade sector in 1973 shows a remarkable improvement over that of 1972 which was also a good year. The level of visible exports which stood at N1,434.2 million in 1972 rose to N2,226.6 million in 1973, an increase of over 55 per cent.

This was due largely to the increase in the volume and price of petroleum exports which now accounts for 86 per cent of the total value of exports recorded. The N313 million recorded for traditional exports in 1973 represents over 43 per cent improvement on the previous year. Thus, the non-oil exports regained some of the grounds lost in 1972 when a decline of 30 per cent was registered.

Just as exports grew in 1973, so also did import bills rise. Imports were valued at N1,234 million in 1973 as against N990.1 million in 1972. The non-oil sector almost wholly accounts for the increase in the value of imports with the highest increase recorded for industrial raw materials, passenger cars, transport equipment, food, durable consumer goods and capital equipment, in that order.

Not only is the increase in the general level of imports consistent with growing exports, but the structure of imports continues to fall in line with the desired direction of the development of the economy. Besides, the rate of growth of exports (at about 25 %) is much less than the rate of growth of imports (at over 55 %), so that the increase in the import bills is more than offset by the increase in exports earnings. The net effect is a substantial increase in visible trade balance from N44.1 million in 1972 to N992.6 million in 1973.

The invisible or services account, as usual, registered a deficit. In other words, Nigeria pays out more on services such as shipping, airline travels, and investment income to other nationals than we receive on these services from abroad. The deficit increased from N496 million in 1971 to N772.7 million in 1973. The oil sector accounts for 70 per

cent of this deficit. For instance, out of the N887.3 million deficit recorded in 1973, over N415 million was paid out as investment income to non-resident shareholders of the oil companies. With increasing participation of Nigerians in the sector, such payments will decline in the years to come. It should also be noted that the deficit has been growing in a relatively healthy proportion to the general growth in the economy. In a way, until we develop the shipping capacity etc. to carry the bulk of our external trade, these deficits on services account are to some extent inevitable in a rapidly developing economy.

Exchange Control Relaxation Measures: Payment for Imports

In view of the improved foreign exchange situation, the government has decided to further relax restrictions on the trade account. The 90-day rule in respect of payment for imports is now abolished and in its place we are returning to normal commercial trading practice. Capital equipment valued at over N100,000 will however continue to be paid for on suppliers credit terms to be approved by the Central Bank in respect of the private sector and the Federal Ministry of Finance for the public sector. The new credit guidelines for capital goods will be more liberal and flexible in application.

Profits and Dividends

The highlight of the decision relating to profit and dividends is that we are now returning to the pre-war practice of authorising remittance of dividends as they are declared provided that the proper taxes have been paid on them. All outstanding arrears will, therefore, be cleared during this financial year. With regard to management and technical fees, it is decided that a fixed fee only should be payable in the first five years of the establishment of a new company and thereafter a percentage of gross profit, not exceeding 5 %, may be considered in deserving cases. Turnover or net sales may be considered as a yardstick only in exceptional cases. Applications for technical fees and royalty payments will be related to the state of technology of the industry concerned as well as the existence or otherwise of a centrally directed research and development effort in the industry. Thus, each application will continue to be treated on its own merit within these broad guidelines.

Monetary and Banking Policy
The sectoral credit guidelines for 1973-74 will be maintained in 1974-75, that is, the proportion of each bank's total credit to the various sectors of the economy should be as follows:

Production: 45%
General Commerce: 32%
Services: 11%
Others: 12%

The stipulated percentage shares for the pro-

ductive sectors will be treated as minima while the ratios allocated to general commerce and others will be considered as maxima. The minimum proportion of each bank's loans and advances to be granted to Nigerians in each month will be retained at 40 per cent. The requirement regarding the composition of specified liquid assets will be maintained as in 1973-74. The list of short-term assets will be expanded to include any money-market instruments that may be issued by the Central Bank.

Financial Details of the Budget

This year, the Federal Government expects to collect N3,122 million out of which N591 million represents Statutory Appropriation to the State Governments. An additional N35 million is to be paid as Non-Statutory Appropriation to the States as compensation for revenue loss consequent on the abolition of export duties and sales tax on Marketing Board produce and rubber. Federally retained revenue is thus estimated at N2,496 million. Petroleum now provides over 80 per cent of federally retained revenue.

The estimated Federal Government recurrent expenditure for 1974-75 is about N995 million which leaves a recurrent budget surplus of N1,501 million for transfer to the Development Fund for financing Federal Capital expenditure. Thus over 66 per cent of federal current revenue will be utilised for capital development.

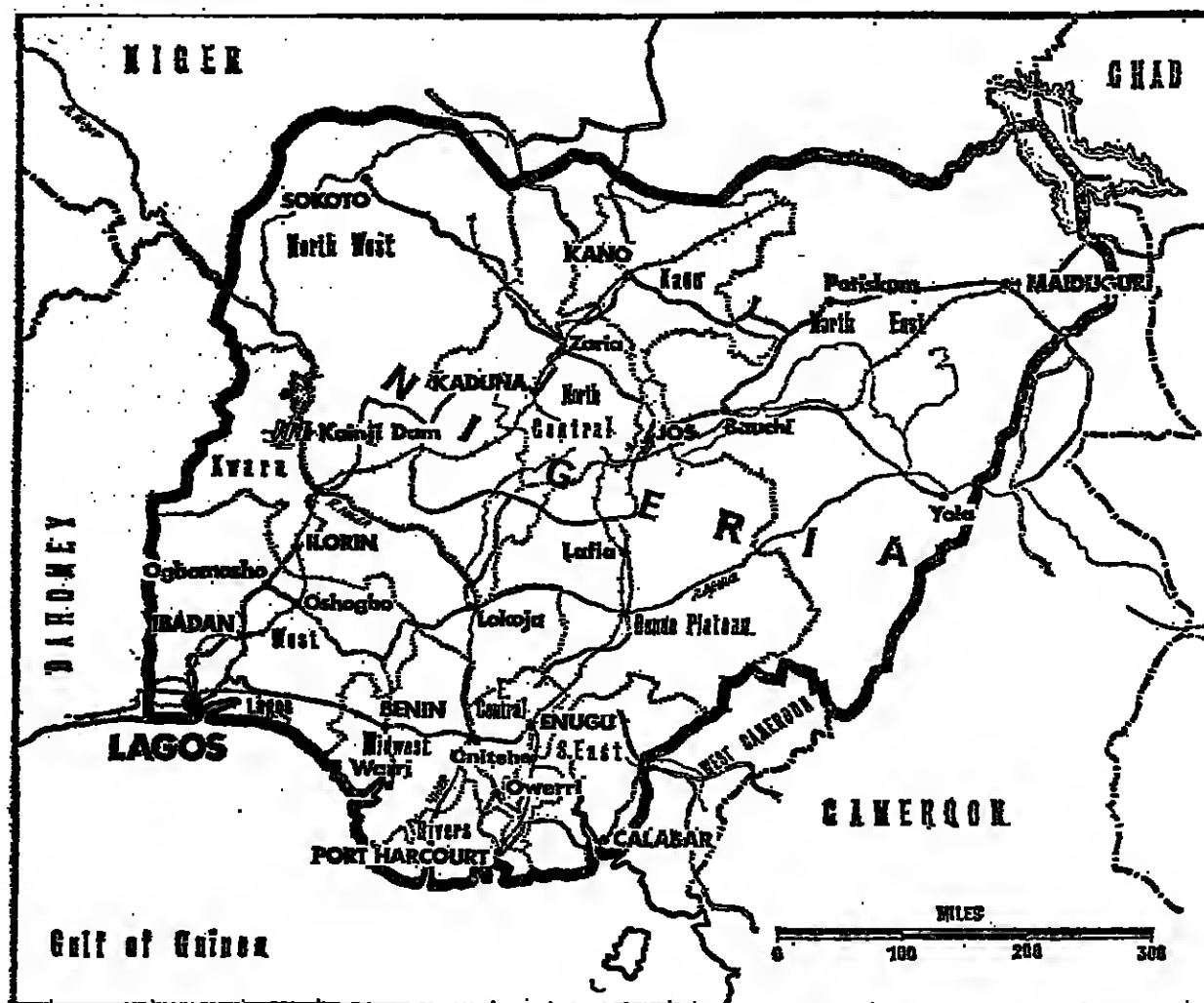
TODAY, Nigeria, utilising the prosperity and political stability of recent years, has moved forward courageously to find fresh avenues to develop all aspects of its national resources. In doing so, it has demonstrated its capacity for self-reliance. When the next four-year national development plan is launched in 1975, Nigeria will further present a dynamic nation devoted to the welfare and happiness of all its people.

CURRENT FEDERAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

£1 = N.665

The Federal Government Capital Expenditure for 1974-75 is estimated at N1,639 million. The expenditure will be financed from an estimated contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of N1,573 million and external loans totalling N66 million.

The Capital Estimates provide N104 million for culture and other primary production, N98.8 million for Trade and Industry, N196 million for Electricity and Fuel, N226.2 million for Land transport system, N115.5 million for Water transport system, N412 million for Air transport system, N25.5 million for Communications, N24 million for Water Supply, N212.5 million for Education, N21 million for Health, N199.8 million for Town and Country Planning, N5.3 million for Labour and Social Welfare, N33.9 million for Information, N31.2 million for Police, N52.75 million for General Administration and N52.4 million for Financial Administration.



General Yakubu Gowon, head of the Federal Military Government, Commander in Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces.



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Road Development Programme

Road Development is one of the priority programmes in Nigeria. The Federal Government is executing a road programme of over N340 million. This amount does not include cost of road projects by State Governments.

Last month alone, the Federal Government awarded contracts worth N40,104,145.70. One of these is for the construction of the Maiduguri-Gamboru Road (N25,345,856.92), which will cover nearly 100 miles. The other two are for the little Gombe-Jimeta road. Projects already completed include the N23,658 million Apapa Road complex, Bouchi-Gombe-Yola road, Warri-Benin road,

phase 1 of Kano-Kari road, Benin-Araba road and the Sokoto-Ilela road (linking Nigeria and Niger). Some of the roads form part of the Inter and Trans African Highway systems.

It is the firm intention of the Federal Government to open up the country and thereby facilitate the movement of goods from one part of the country to another in order to enhance inter-state commerce and to boost external trade.

This is based on the policy of regional economic development, which is a sine qua non for the exploitation of the

country's economic resources.

The idea of opening up the country by means of a system of super highways has a deeper root than the economic factor, for it fosters nation-ness.

The performance of our external trade sector in 1973 shows a remarkable improvement over that of 1972 which was also a good year. The level of visible exports which stood at N1,434.2 million in 1972 rose to N2,226.6 million in 1973, an increase of over 55 per cent.

This was due largely to the increase in the volume and price of petroleum exports which now accounts for 86 per cent of the total value of exports recorded. The N313 million recorded for traditional exports in 1973 represents over 43 per cent improvement on the previous year. Thus, the non-oil exports regained some of the grounds lost in 1972 when a decline of 30 per cent was registered.

Just as exports grew in 1973, so also did import bills rise. Imports were valued at N1,234 million in 1973 as against N990.1 million in 1972. The non-oil sector almost wholly accounts for the increase in the value of imports with the highest increase recorded for industrial raw materials, passenger cars, transport equipment, food, durable consumer goods and capital equipment, in that order.

Not only is the increase in the general level of imports consistent with growing exports, but the structure of imports continues to fall in line with the desired direction of the development of the economy. Besides, the rate of growth of exports (at about 25 %) is much less than the rate of growth of imports (at over 55 %), so that the increase in the import bills is more than offset by the increase in exports earnings. The net effect is a substantial increase in visible trade balance from N44.1 million in 1972 to N992.6 million in 1973.

The invisible or services account, as usual, registered a deficit. In other words, Nigeria pays out more on services such as shipping, airline travels, and investment income to other nationals than we receive on these services from abroad. The deficit increased from N496 million in 1971 to N772.7 million in 1973. The oil sector accounts for 70 per

cent of this deficit. For instance, out of the N887.3 million deficit recorded in 1973, over N415 million was paid out as investment income to non-resident shareholders of the oil companies. With increasing participation of Nigerians in the sector, such payments will decline in the years to come. It should also be noted that the deficit has been growing in a relatively healthy proportion to the general growth in the economy. In a way, until we develop the shipping capacity etc. to carry the bulk of our external trade, these deficits on services account are to some extent inevitable in a rapidly developing economy.

Exchange Control Relaxation Measures: Payment for Imports
In view of the improved foreign exchange situation, the government has decided to further relax restrictions on the trade account. The 90-day rule in respect of payment for imports is now abolished and in its place we are returning to normal commercial trading practice. Capital equipment valued at over N100,000 will however continue to be paid for on suppliers credit terms to be approved by the Central Bank in respect of the private sector and the Federal Ministry of Finance for the public sector. The new credit guidelines for capital goods will be more liberal and flexible in application.

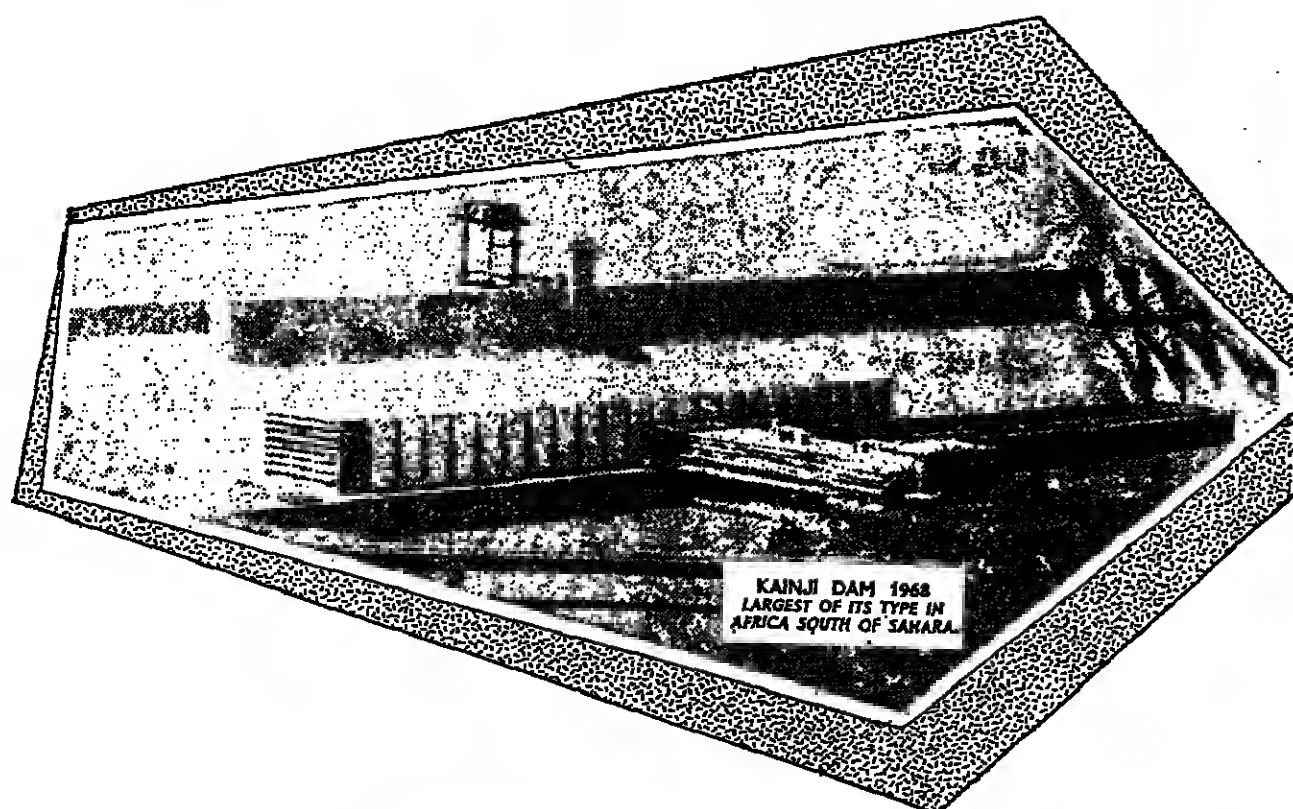
Profits and Dividends
The highlight of the decision relating to profit and dividends is that we are now returning to the pre-war practice of authorising remittance of dividends as they are declared provided that the proper taxes have been paid on them. All outstanding arrears will, therefore, be cleared during this financial year. With regard to management and technical fees, it is decided that a fixed fee only should be payable in the first five years of the establishment of a new company and thereafter a percentage of gross profit, not exceeding 5 %, may be considered in deserving cases. Turnover or net sales may be considered as a yardstick only in exceptional cases. Applications for technical fees and royalty payments will be related to the state of technology of the industry concerned as well as the existence or otherwise of a centrally directed research and development effort in the industry. Thus, each application will continue to be treated on its own merit within these broad guidelines.

Monetary and Banking Policy
The sectoral credit guidelines for 1973-74 will be maintained in 1974-75, that is, the proportion of each bank's total credit to the various sectors of the economy should be as follows:

Production: 45%
General Commerce: 32%
Services: 11%
Others: 12%

The stipulated percentage shares for the pro-

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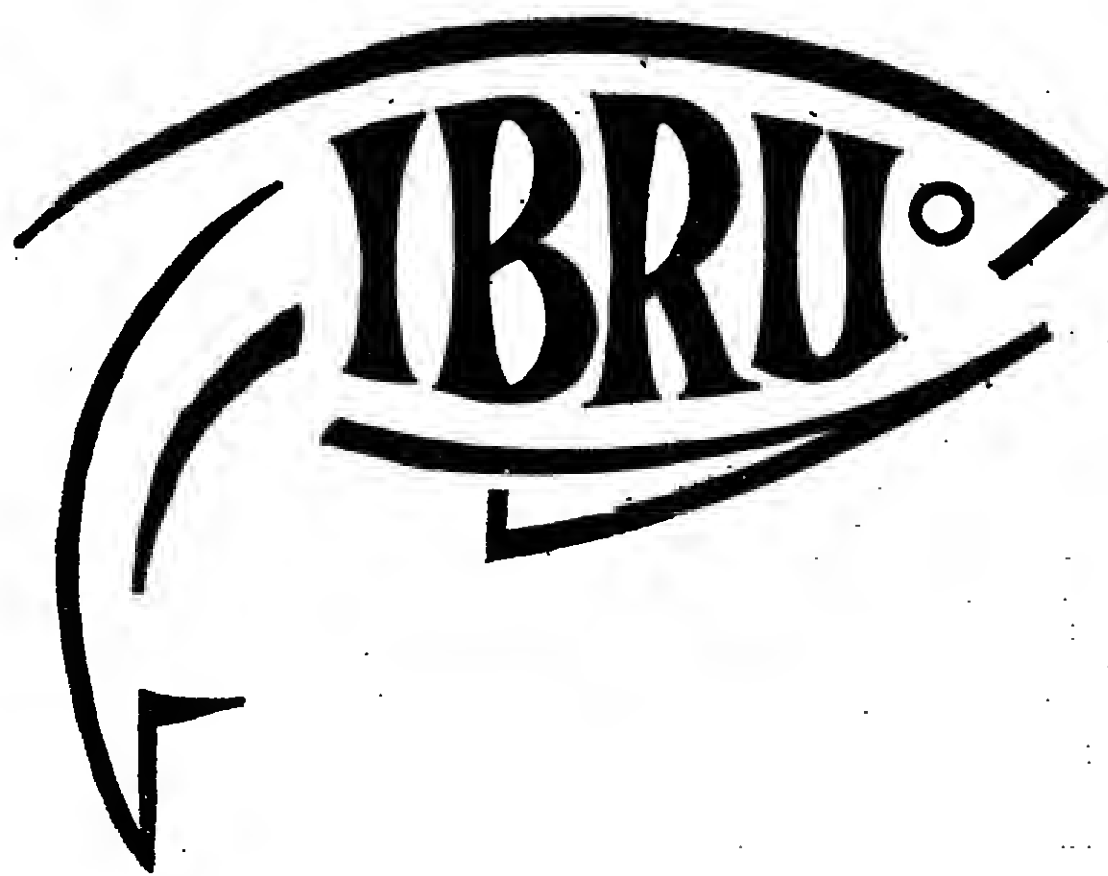
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- ship owning, operation, repairs and engineering
- refrigerated transport, supply and maintenance of cold storage
- sales and service of heavy trucks, construction equipment, buses and cars
- building, contracting and steel supplies

These activities, generated by the initial operation, have themselves created their own offspring, such as:

- marine, technical and air-conditioning equipment
- steel fabrication and boat building
- fibreglass boat assembly and distribution
- poultry farming — from hatchery to oven ready
- agricultural estates and oil mills
- timber processing and export
- soft drinks production
- merchandising — jewellery, watches, glassware, porcelain, silverware, fabrics etc.
- national distribution, wholesaling and retailing
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OPTIONS: BRIGHT SPOT IN THE U.S. MARKET

Despite the current popularity of those little yellow "smile" suckers and lapel pins, it's hard to look a stock broker in the eye these days and say "Have a nice day." Nobody on Wall Street, it would appear, has had a nice day for a long time now.

Member firms of the New York Stock Exchange posted a loss of \$45.9 million through the first six months of 1974 and lost June trading volume on the Amer. hit an eight-year low. Causes for joy are not easy to come by and economists as a group, have not been bearers of good tidings.

But through all the gloom and anxiety, there is a securities exchange that's growing and going strong: The Chicago Board Options Exchange. The CBOE, as it is familiarly known, appears to be winning friends and influencing people with each new passing week. Trading volume climbed to a record 41,000 call option contracts on September 12, which means that on that day people bought and sold options on more than four million shares of common stock on the CBOE. This takes on an even greater significance when one notes that this new exchange—and the market it created—is not quite 17 months old.

Options? Calls? Contracts? If the terms are unfamiliar to you in the context of a securities exchange, the following will help to fill in the blanks. An option is a contract which guarantees the buyer the right to buy or sell stock at a fixed price within a specific period of time, regardless of the market price of the stock. Each option covers 100 shares of common stock, and may be a call (option to buy) or a put (option to sell). At present the Options Exchange only trades calls, with puts trading on the drawing board for late 1975.

Although the concept of buying and selling options on securities is not new, listed options traded on

the CBOE differ so radically from unlisted options that they constitute an entirely new investment medium. For the first time, there is a central marketplace, eliminating the need for a buyer to "search out" a seller and vice versa. Also for the first time, option contracts have standard expiration dates (the last business Monday of January, April, July and October) and standard exercise prices (the price at which the option holder can acquire the stock from the option seller).

This leaves the premium—the price paid for the option—as the only variable, and premiums are determined by bidding and offering on the floor of the Exchange in the same manner as stocks. Indeed, the CBOE's options are listed securities themselves, similar to warrants.

Finally, the Clearing Corporation stands as the opposite party to every transaction, enabling buyers and sellers to act independently of one another. This enables a buyer to sell his option, either to take a profit or reduce a loss, and a seller to "buy in" an option he has written, terminating his obligation to deliver the stock, while in no way affecting the right of the original buyer to sell, hold or exercise his option. The Clearing Corporation guarantees all options transactions it clears, assuring that the buyer who exercises his option will receive the stock at the stipulated exercise price, and that the seller of the option will be paid.

Orders to buy and write (sell) options are handled through brokers in the same way as orders to buy and sell stocks, and the buyer or writer of an option knows almost instantly the price at which an order has been executed.

"Fine," you say, "hats off to the Chicago Board Options Exchange for organization and innovation during a bad time all around in the market, but



More than 25,000 call option contracts are traded daily on the floor of the Chicago Board Options Exchange—the first new securities exchange in more than a decade and the only exchange trading exclusively in stock options.

why is it doing so well?"

The reason, suggests Joseph W. Sullivan, President of the Options Exchange, is that "listed options have opened up an entire new world of investment possibilities to those with the resourcefulness to perceive them. An option on the CBOE can be used alone or in tandem with positions in other securities to produce portfolio combinations with risk/return possibilities impossible to achieve in any other manner."

Buying call options offers investors the potential for a large profit from a relatively small investment with a known and predetermined risk. The investor who buys a call option knows in advance that the most he can lose is the price he paid for the option.

Selling call options offers investors the opportunity to increase the income from their securities investments, often quite substantially.

Still other attractions of options to many investors are:

- Protection for the writer against a possible decline in the value of owned securities by virtue of the premium he receives.
- The opportunity for the buyer to establish or "nail down" today the price he will pay for stock three, six or nine months from now.
- The opportunity to hedge a short sale.

To illustrate the advantages of options for the buyer, let's use the example of the mythical Universal Umbrella Corporation UUC/July 50 option. Written as UUC/July 50, this means the buyer of the option has the right to purchase 100 shares of Universal Umbrella at \$50 a share before the last Monday in July.

Let's say that in late February Universal Umbrella's stock was trading at \$50 per share and a

UUC/July 50 option could be purchased on the CBOE at a price of 6. A month later, at the end of March, with the stock at 54, the July 50's closed on the CBOE at 8, producing a 2 point or 30% profit (before commissions) on the option on a 4 point move in the stock. Had that been an over-the-counter option rather than a CBOE option, the only action generally open to the buyer who wanted to realize that 4 point advantage in the stock's price would have been to exercise the option, since there is no organized secondary market open to OTC option traders in which the option's remaining time value would be reflected. The OTC option holder's 4 point realization (before commissions) upon exercise won't even offset 6 point premium paid originally for the option, so he ends up with a net loss of 2 points. However, due to the CBOE's continuous secondary market, the CBOE option holder can sell at 8 the option he purchased for 6 by simply calling his broker.

Another factor with great appeal to a multitude of disenchanted investors is the risk limitation afforded by the purchase of a call option. Consider the following:

An investor considering purchasing 100 shares of Universal Umbrella common stock at \$30 for a maximum risk exposure of \$3,000 could have bought a 9-month call with an exercise price of 30 for \$3 per share on the CBOE as an alternative. He has the same appreciation potential of the stock purchaser for the next nine months and his maximum risk exposure is the \$3 per share he paid for the option, or \$300. In the meantime, the balance of the money that would have been committed to the stock could be kept in low risk, yield producing instru-

ments such as Treasury bills, producing an investment package similar to—but less risky than—a convertible bond.

It must, of course, always be kept in mind that an option is going to become worthless on its expiration date unless the price of the stock is above the option's exercise price. Every option buyer should be aware of the possibility that he may lose every cent he has committed to that option if he does not sell it or exercise it prior to expiration. But it is not necessarily true that should an option expire worthless, its holder is a loser. If his aim in buying the option was to limit the risks of holding the stock or to hedge a short sale of the stock, then the option may have protected him against much more severe losses.

So much, for now, regarding the buyer of the option—what about the writer?

The CBOE's market concept has made some major contributions where the writing of options are concerned. Among them is the fact that for the first time an option market exists with enough depth to sustain institutional-scale participation and make possible in practice what have long been only theoretical advantages of option writing by various types of institutions. Specifically, to obtain additional yield and to hedge against a decline in value of owned securities.

Before the Options Exchange, in the absence of a secondary market where an option writer could terminate his obligation at any time, the writer had to carry his obligation for the full term of the option no matter what happened to the underlying stock in the market. A writer who was faced with a declining market for the stock could escape the downside risk in the stock by selling it out, but this left his position as an option writer uncovered and exposed him to the same upside risk as a short position in the stock.

"While they've mostly lived to tell about it," notes Joe Sullivan, "more than a few writers have been wiped out in this fashion by recoveries in a stock after it had been sold on a decline."

But by contrast on the CBOE when a covered writer determines to sell the covering stock because of a real or anticipated decline, or for any other reason, he can terminate his option writer obligation at the same time with a closing purchase on the CBOE's secondary market thus avoiding this whipsaw exposure.

Most of the options written on the CBOE are on a covered basis—that is, where the writer owns the stock—and additional yield or hedging of stock positions are the main objectives, though there has been a significant increase in the uncovered or "naked" writing of options.

"Among the uninitiated," says Sullivan, "I suspect that naked option writing may ring along-

side of streaking as a sign of the excesses and even decadence of our time."

However, while it is true that uncovered writing can be highly speculative, for the most part, the uncovered writing strategies that the Exchange has fostered have been "among the least risky and most effective of any mode of participation in our market."

Perhaps to many money managers, the single most appealing new technique made possible by the Exchange is what is called "variable hedging," and normally involves writing options on two or even more units of stock for each of the units of stock held.

For example, an investor has or purchases 100 shares of XYZ Corporation at 50 and then writes an XYZ/January 50 option against that stock position for a premium of 5 points. The stock is now hedged against a downside loss to 45 and, if the stock remains around 50, the annualized yield is obviously very attractive. But let's say instead of writing just one option against that 100 share stock position, two options were written. Those two 5 point premiums provide downside protection against loss in the stock all the way to 40 and the yield, if the stock stays flat, is doubly attractive. On the upside, the loss on the second the uncovered option written will outweigh the premiums received only if the stock rises above 60. So the writer of the options has assured himself of a positive rate of return as long as the stock stays within a band between 40 and 60 at expiration.

Additionally, the band of positive return is far from static. If the stock begins to move significantly away from the purchase price of 50, the band can be adjusted by varying the number of options written in order to preserve positive returns within a range on either side of the stock's price.

If X Y Z Corporation broke from 50 to 45 shortly after the initial 2-for-1 variable hedge was initiated, the writer might well write two more XYZ/January 50 options which, with the stock now at 45, could reasonably be expected to be selling for around 2 1/2. The additional 5 points of premiums received extend the band of positive return down to 35 on the downside while lowering it to 55 on the upside. If the stock should move away from 45, the 4-to-1 ratio of the hedge can be varied once again.

"I am aware of one variable hedge portfolio," says Sullivan, "which involves about 15 stocks and was set up last November when the Dow Jones Industrials were at 980. The portfolio manager was confident of achieving a positive rate of return so long as the Dow Jones stayed anywhere between 750 and 1200 during the 90-day period ending January 31, and he did in fact achieve one despite the decline to around 800. If I told you what the an-

nualized rate of return actually was, it would undermine my credibility."

A month ago, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued the long-awaited announcement of its approval of the Exchange's plans to add eight additional underlying stocks and 200 additional memberships.

Shortly after the SEC's announcement, one reporter wrote: "The security industry's test tube baby, prodigiously successful as an only child, is about to enter adolescence."

August, 1974. All in all, not an unrespectable first 16 months for any "test-tube baby."

In fact, the CBOE's booming business has forced it to construct a new trading facility five times the size of the present one. The new floor will provide comfortably for options transactions on a list of several hundred stocks, for a daily volume of 200,000 option contracts representing options on 20 million shares of stock, and eventually, puts as well as calls.

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Atlantic Richfield	McDonald's
Avon	Merck
Bethlehem Steel	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing
Brumfield	Monsanto
Eastman Kodak	Northwest Airlines
Exxon	Pennzoil
First National City	Polaroid
Ford	RCA
Great Western Financial	Sears, Roebuck
Gulf & Western	Sperry Rand
INA	Texaco Instruments
IBM	Uphorn
International Harvester	Weyerhaeuser
ITT	Xerox
Kerr-McGee	
Kresge	

SOON TO BE ADDED

Aluminum Co. of America	General Electric
Dow Chemical Company	General Motors
Federal Nat'l Mortgage Association	Homestake Mining Co.
	International Paper
	Kennecott Copper

If then-and-now comparisons are any indication of success, then compare the volume of option contracts traded during May of 1973, (the Exchange's first full month of operation) with the August, 1974 volume. The May volume was 34,559 options as compared to a monthly total of 543,352 options traded just 16 months later during August. The dollar volume, based on the price paid for the option, was in excess of \$129.5 million for

Joseph W. Sullivan, President of the Exchange, is bullish about its future. "Already there is recognition that a CBOE listing can be meaningful in terms of making the underlying stock more attractive to investors and facilitating block trading through the use of option hedges," he says. "With a broadening of understanding and a broadening of listings, I believe the options market will become a bulwark of the capital markets system."

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AbtCo 7 1/2%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 7 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 8%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 8 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 19 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 20%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 20 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 21 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 22%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 22 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 22 1/2%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 22 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 23%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 23 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 23 1/2%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 23 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 24%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 24 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 24 1/2%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 24 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 25 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 26%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 26 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 26 1/2%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 26 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 27%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 27 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 29 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 29 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 30 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 59 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 59 1/2%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 59 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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AbtCo 60 1/2%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 60 3/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 61%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
AbtCo 61 1/4%	10	73	74	74 1/2	0
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Reviewed by Anatole Brovard

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Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Position after 22...R-K5

Garcia White	Kavalak Black	Garcia White	Kavalak Black	Garcia White	Kavalak Black
P-K4	P-B4	12 P-B2	B-N2	23 B-R2	N-B2
N-N3	P-Q3	13 P-Q2	P-P2	24 B-R3	N-Q7
P-Q4	P-P2	14 P-Q4	O-O	25 B-R2	N-Q7
N-N3	P-N3	15 P-Q4	P-P2	26 K-N1	P-K1
P-B4	P-B3	16 R-P2	K-R1	27 Q-N3	P-Q2
P-B4	P-B2	17 R-R3	B-B1	28 N-B2	B-B2
P-Q3	P-K4	18 Q-B2	O-B2	29 N-N2	B-B2
P-Q4	P-N4	19 R-N2	N-P2	30 N-N2	B-B2
O-O	B-N2	20 B-P2	N-B3	31 N-B2	B-B2
O-Q1	Q-Q2	21 B-N2	K-R1	32 N-B2	B-B2

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In American League East

Oles Hold Half-Game Lead

The Baltimore Orioles kept a half-game lead today over the New York Yankees in the American League East Division, defeating Milwaukee 4-3, Sunday, after beating the Brewers, 1-0, Friday and 7-1 Saturday. The Yankees beat Cleveland, 10-1, Sunday and won a doubleheader against the Indians Saturday, 9-3 and 9-7.

STON, Sept. 29 (UPI). — Well drew a two-out, walk to force in the winning run in the Orioles' extending streak to six 4-3 victory over the Brewers.

Yankees reliever Tom Murphy came on to get Tommy Davis on a bounce into a force play at the plate.

Then Murphy brought the count to 3-2 on Powell before issuing the low pitch, and the ball game.

At Cleveland, Grady Nettles hit a pair of home runs to pace the Yankees' 18th attack. May, now 8-4 since joining the Yankees from California on June 15, walked only two, struck out 13 and allowed only one runner to reach third base.

Nettles, who ended a New York rally in the first by hitting into a double play, hit a solo homer over the rightfield fence in the

fourth off reliever Milt Wilcox and hit his 23rd of the year in the strike into the rightfield stands off Jim Kern.

Friday, Saturday Results

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI). — Mike Cuellar turned back Milwaukee last night with a six-hitter, preserving Baltimore's lead over the New York Yankees in the American League East Division.

Paul Blair got two hits, scored three runs, drove in two and stole two bases as the Orioles, playing at home, won, 7-1. In addition, Blair made three fine running catches of long fly balls to help Cuellar win his 23rd game of the season.

Cuellar gave all three of his outfielders a good workout, and it was suggested that he was pitching to spots—deep center, deep left and deep right.

"What," said Baltimore manager Earl Weaver, "Mike really isn't that bad. He wasn't the best I ever saw him, but I think the plate umpire had a narrow strike zone."

Weaver was inclined to be charitable about the doubleheader that Cleveland lost to New York yesterday.

"What can I say?" he asked. "I'm sure the Indians gave it their best shot. They just don't have the pitching. If they did, they would be up there with us."

Bloomberg Stars

At Cleveland, Ron Bloomberg hit three two-run homers and Grady Nettles, Roy White and Lou Piniella hit one apiece as the Yankees took two games, 9-3 and 9-7.

Bloomberg hit two of his homers in the first game to give Pat Dobson his 18th victory of the season, and hit his third as a pinch-hitter in the nightcap, won by Sparky Lyle who was appearing in his 65th game, to tie a club record.

With the Indians leading, 7-4, in the eighth inning of the second game, Chris Chambliss hit a one-out double and Nettles singled him home. Then Bloomberg batted for Sandy Alomar and drove a fly over the centerfield fence. Jim Mason singled and then White homered to right before Buskey finally retired the side.

Associated Press.

Bake McBride scores in front of Cubs catcher after during Friday game. St. Louis won game, 10-4.

In National League East

Cards, Pirates Draw Even

The Pittsburgh Pirates and St. Louis Cardinals were locked in a first-place tie today, after the New York Mets beat the Pirates Sunday, 7-2, while the Cards defeated the Cubs, 7-3. On Saturday, the Cards lost to the Cubs as the Pirates beat the Mets, and on Friday, both first-place teams were victorious.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI). — The St. Louis Cardinals moved back into a tie for the lead in the National League East Division today, defeating the Cubs in Chicago, 7-3, as Bob Apodaca of the New York Mets was three-hitting into Pittsburgh Pirates, 7-2.

The Cardinals, beating the Cubs for the 13th time in 18 tries this season, put the game away in the sixth inning against loser Steve Stone on pinch-hitter Jose Cruz's three-run homer.

Lon Brock, with a first-inning double, an RBI single in the fourth and his 118th stolen base of the season, helped the Cards

even their season mark with the Pirates. St. Louis and Pittsburgh each have three games to play.

At New York, Apodaca—a rookie making his eighth start—struck out five and walked four. He did not allow a hit beyond the infield until Richie Zisk filed to center in the fifth.

Gene Clines, batting for Larry Demery, the second of five Pittsburgh pitchers, looped a 1-1 pitch down the rightfield line with one out in the sixth for the first Pittsburgh hit and scored the Pirates' first run when Benny Ayala dropped Richie Hebner's pop-up in short leftfield with two outs.

Hebner singled to lead off the ninth for the Pirates' second hit, and scored the second run in the ninth.

Friday, Saturday Results

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI). — Yielding a total of seven runs in the sixth and seventh innings yesterday, the St. Louis Cardinals suffered an 8-3 defeat by the Chicago Cubs as the Pittsburgh Pirates were downing the New York Mets, 7-3.

The Cards gave pitcher Lynn McGlothen a 3-0 lead in the fourth inning at Wrigley Field, but could do nothing after that when Dave Laroche, who replaced starter Rick Reuschel when the Cub starter developed a blister.

Bake McBride, struck by a pitch above the right elbow in Friday's game, was able to play for the Cardinals and started in centerfield.

In New York, meanwhile, rain delayed the start of the Pirates-Mets game for an hour, providing Pittsburgh manager Danny Murtagh with the opportunity to watch the Cardinals-Cubs game on television. The Cardinals were still leading, however, when the rain subsided at Shea Stadium, and Murtagh's Pirates moved into an early lead against the Mets, scoring a run in the first inning and three more in the third on Richie Hebner's home run.

In the fifth inning, Al Oliver doubled for the Pirates and, after Willie Stargell grounded out, Richie Zisk lined his 17th homer of the season over the leftfield wall, increasing Pittsburgh's lead to 6-1.

Dodgers Clinch Tie

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 29 (UPI). — Andy Messersmith became the National League's first 20-game winner last night when he combined with Mike Marshall on a five-hitter and pitched Los Angeles to a 5-2 triumph over the San Diego Padres, enabling the Dodgers to clinch at least a tie for the NL West crown.

Associated Press.

A's pilot Alvin Dark congratulated by owner Charley Finley.

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Oakland Clinches AL-West Crown

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (UPI). — As chief candidates for the title of foregone conclusion of 1974, the Oakland A's clinched their fourth straight American League West title Friday night with something less than class: Trailing the Chicago White Sox, 3-0, in the third inning, they were informed by the scoreboard that the Texas Rangers had lost and promptly took most of their regulars out of the game, which they proceeded to lose, 3-2.

It was an appropriately nondescript ending to a season that will really begin only now. If they win the American League playoff and the World Series for the third year in a row, they will merely confirm a widely held view that they are the best baseball team of their time, and that details don't matter. But if they get beaten anywhere along the line, the strange events of this season (and last fall) will certainly be seized upon as explanations for their failure.

The story really begins during last year's World Series, during which manager Dick Williams announced his resignation. It wasn't until a few days before spring training began that Charley Finley, the owner, selected a successor—Alvin Dark, who had been out of baseball for two-and-a-half years and who had been discarded by Finley as manager of the A's in 1967, just before the team moved from Kansas City to Oakland.

Good Rapport

The Oakland players, always outspoken and now also confident and successful, had good rapport with Williams and endless conflict with Finley. When Dark, in his first public statement, made it clear that he would be taking Finley's orders without embarrassment, day by day, he didn't exactly win over the players.

But the general attitude was that the team was too good for its division, and that was true.

Ray Fosse, the catcher, cracked a clubhouse fight between Reggie Jackson and Billy North, and was out of action for three months.

Deron Johnson was traded away by Finley.

Jackson, after a sensational start, gradually cooled off as the season went on. He, Sal Bando and Dick Green were injured at various times.

Joe Rudi and Gene Tenace, as usual, did far more every day than they got credit for.

25 Over 500

All the A's needed, Dark felt, was to get 25 games above .500 (which would mean a final total of 93 victories) because no one else seemed capable of getting even 15 over.

In mid-August, the Kansas City Royals made a run at the A's, but then collapsed.

In mid-September, the A's found themselves as few as four games above the Rangers, but they never seriously thought of themselves as threatened.

The real question is, then, whether the A's can get themselves up again, after so much coasting for so long. During the season, they did rise to whatever few vital occasions arose. But their real campaign will only begin on Saturday.

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NFL Patriots Surprise Rams, 20-14

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 29 (UPI). — Jim Plunkett's second touchdown pass, a 21-yarder to former Stanford batterymate Randy Vataha, gave the New England Patriots a 20-14 victory today over the heavily favored Los Angeles Rams.

The victory, New England's third without a loss, was preserved in the last two minutes of play by a Prentice McGraw interception at the Rams' six.

The Patriots' new "stack" defense recovered three fumbles and picked off a pair of interceptions.

New England now has beaten the super bowl champion Miami Dolphins, the New York Giants and the National Football Conference West titlist Los Angeles Rams in its three outings this year.

Plunkett, 14 for 25 for 189 yards, won the game at 3:56 of the final period on a play apparently called from the bench.

Vataha, who had dropped a long pass in the second period and had not played since, came into the lineup. He went down the right side and cut across the middle, snaring the fall from defensive back Dave Edmunds at the three and spun over the goal.

Bills 16, Jets 12

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Jim Braxton ran 21 yards into the end zone in the fourth quarter to give Buffalo a 16-12 victory over the New York Jets.

Neither team completed a pass until late in the game, as heavy rains and winds gusting to more than 40 miles per hour forced both clubs to keep the ball on the ground.

In the first quarter, Joe Namath finally completed two passes late in the game in an unsuccessful drive for New York.

The Bills started at the 50-yard line in the fourth period and played later Braxton went in for the score at 8:01. The extra-point attempt failed when the ball was bobbled by the holder.

The Bills had taken a 10-0 lead by the second quarter, but John

Riggins scored on a 13-yard touchdown at 9:54 of the second period to close it to 10-6. That extra-point attempt also failed when the ball was mishandled because of the wet conditions.

New York went ahead 12-10 in the third quarter on 31 and 40-yard field goals by Bobby Howfield.

Buffalo quarterback Joe Ferguson scored the Bills' first touchdown on a one-yard run at 6:11 of the first quarter.

Eagles 30, Colts 10

At Philadelphia, quarterback Roman Gabriel revived the Eagles' offense with a 343-yard attack and their first two touchdowns of the season to throttle Baltimore, 30-10.

Tom Sullivan piled up 93 yards rushing while dashing 28 and 3 yards for touchdowns. On his first touchdown run, he stepped from the grasp of safety Rick Volk at the 15-yard line on the Eagles' opening drive.

Bert Jones, replacing starting quarterback Marty Domres in the fourth quarter, threw a 23-yard pass to Glenn Doughty with 11:08 left for the Colts' only touchdown.

After the Eagles led, 12-3, at halftime, the defense sealed the victory by springing cornerback Joe Lavender loose on a 37-yard return with an intercepted pass for his second touchdown of the season. Lavender raced 98 yards with a fumble in the Eagles' first victory of the season last Monday night against Dallas.

Giants 14, Cowboys 6

At Irving, Texas, Norm Snead guided New York to two touchdowns within a 64-second span of the second quarter and the defense, led by John Mendenhall, harassed Dallas to the point of frustration, bringing the Giants a 14-6 upset victory over the Cowboys.

Snead hit Bob Grim with a 50-yard pass to set up New York's first touchdown, which came on a two-yard run by rookie Doug Kolar.

After the Cowboys' Dennis Mor-

gan fumbled the kickoff, Snead found running back Joe Dawkins with a 14-yard scoring pass.

Cardinals 29, Browns 7

At St. Louis, Terry Metcalf returned the second-half kickoff 94 yards for a touchdown and, less than four minutes later, Mel Gray caught a 68-yard scoring pass from Jim Hart to push the unbeaten Cardinals to a 29-7 victory over Cleveland.

The St. Louis defense allowed only its second touchdown of the season except for the one Cleveland score, the Browns did not get past the St. Louis 22-yard line. The Cardinals and Browns, constant rivals in the 1960s, met for the first time in five years since the football merger.

Metcalf received excellent blocking on his broken-field jaunt that began the second half. He never did break clear of Cleveland defenders, who shadowed him all the way to the goal line, but were blocked from Metcalf's pass.

Vikings 11, Bears 7

At Bloomington, Fran Tarkenton hit tight-end Stu Voigt with an 11-yard touchdown pass to lead Minnesota to an 11-7 victory over Chicago.

Tarkenton, who completed 16 of 25 attempts for 168 yards, connected with Voigt up the middle halfway through the second quarter for his first scoring pass of the year and 25th in his 14-year career.

The Vikings' defense, meanwhile, felled two Chicago touchdowns drives, the first coming when middle-lineman Jeff Strydom hit tight-end Gary Huff fumble on the Viking five late in the second quarter.

The other was in the final minutes in the game when Paul Krause, who leads active NFL players with 63 interceptions, picked off a Huff pass deep in Viking territory.

Saints 14, Falcons 13

At New Orleans, the Saints recovered a fumble on the Atlanta eight-yard line with less than six minutes left and Jess Phillips scored on the next play to give the Saints a 14-13 victory over Atlanta.

The Falcons were winning, 13-7, and appeared to have the game under control until Haskell Stanback fumbled and Alex Price recovered, but the Falcons could not come back close enough for another score.

New Orleans' other touchdown came on a 13-yard scoring pass from quarterback Archie Manning to Joel Parker with 6:34 left in the second quarter.

Atlanta's finest moment came with 23 seconds remaining in the first half when Gerald Tinker returned a Saints punt 72 yards for a touchdown that tied the game, 7-7. Atlanta then pulled ahead on the next play to field goals kicked by Nick Mike-Mayer.

Packers 21, Lions 19

At Milwaukee, Chester Marcol kicked a 22-yard field goal, his fourth of the game, with 1:03 to play to lift mistake-prone Green Bay to a 21-19 victory over Detroit.

The Packers trailed their NFC Central Division rivals through most of the game, despite holding a slight statistical advantage. Green Bay's errors led to 13 Detroit points and the Lions' Earl Mann had outdone Marcol at that point with four field goals of his own.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

DAY'S GAMES

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ST. LOUIS 7-3, PITTSBURGH 7-2

U.S. Fighter May Get Rematch With Justice

Bronzed like a Greek god, we have just returned from holiday but have been frightened by various superiors from the Ministry of the Interior, and we did there. So we won't, except to note that the linguistic high point was the menu of a café in Monaco that translated omlette sur champagne into English as

Another bothead surface Charleston, W. Va., where a sister involved in a contravertextbooks decided to rough with three opponents the county school board.

"I am asking Christian to pray that God will kill giants that have mocked, made fun of dumb Fundamentalists," the Rev. Charles Q. told the Charleston Gazette interview.

It is not "a matter of love," he said. "It's a man anybody standing in God's way and trying to bring Christ to a halt. They must realize this is God's land, God's way and Christianity has made

deserted from the German front in 1944 and returned to his family's farm in the village of Ostronoh, where he first hid in the hayloft and then built himself a hideaway in the pig pen. His relatives brought him food

and drink and he never left the pen, the paper said, adding that the authorities had released him under an amnesty ordered more than 25 years ago. Komsomolskaya Pravda reported that Khlyv's skin had become bluish from the darkness and that he had a

permanent squirt from 30 years of peering at the world through a crack in the wooden wall of the pig pen.

"His 30 years in hiding were terribly monotonous," the paper said unnecessarily, "and the entire country was waiting for a big event was so eerie."

one event was so eerie as to be out for the telling. In a warmup for the holiday, we to Lyons for a three-day and the week before we vacationed and stayed at a conspicuous for the num

have some words be crumpled into a few verbs: sit, lie, eat and look through a crack."

Khyvi himself explained that he first hid out to prevent his being forced to join a pro-Nazi group in the Ukraine and then remained in his corner to protect the

people wearing military tags with the letters "TI. We puzzled hard and long this before learning that it happened into the midst of International Solvent Sales Congress, a dubious affair. S. Justice knows, and

family's name. After his release, Komolomskaya, Pravda said, he was given a job on a local collective farm.

Authorities everywhere aren't as lenient as those in the Soviet Union. In the United States, for example, a solvent is something used to dissolve another substance, but we never imagined the vents were extracted. And we had so imagined, we would have thought the solvent was extracted.

Union. In Rome, for example, Biagio Carilelli set his car afire to protest a special automobile tax but learned that you can't fight palazzo communale. Officials ruled that Carilelli, 54, will have to pay not only the tax but also the fire brigade summoned

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